DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 342 351 HE 025 326

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TITLE Student Mobility within ERASMUS 1988/89: A Statistical Profile. ERASMUS Monographs No. 12.
INSTITUTION ERASMUS Bureau, Brussels (Belgium).; Kassel Univ. (Germany). Scientific Center for Professional and Univ. Research.
SPONS AGENCY Commission of the European Communities, Brussels (Belgium).
PUB DATE 91
NOTE 65p.; For related document, see HE 025 325; for an earlier profile, see ED 336 009.
PUB TYPE Reports - Research/Technical (143)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Comparative Analysis; Data Analysis; Data Collection; Financial Support; Foreign Countries; *Foreign Students; *Grants; Higher Education; *Student Characteristics; *Student Mobility; Student Needs; Study Abroad; Transfer Students
IDENTIFIERS *ERASMUS Programme; European Economic Community

ABSTRACT

This report provides an overview of student mobility between the member countries of the European Community supported by the ERASMUS (European Community Action Scheme for the Mobility of University Students) program during the academic year 1988-89, the second year of its implementation. Information is presented on the programs, the participating institutions of higher education and departmental units, and on the students who were awarded ERASMUS grants in that academic year. Included in the report are data on the duration of the study abroad period, ratio of actual numbers of students to grants originally awarded, the numbers of students supported by the ERASMUS scheme and their biographical profile, comparisons between the 1987/88 and 1988/89 students, and information on the type of ERASMUS grants received in 1988/89. Also provided are statistics on the number and kinds of participating departmental units, the amount of ERASMUS support received, and the patterns of expenditure. (GLR)

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ED342351

Ulrich Teichler
Robert Kreitz
Friedhelm Maiworm

Student Mobility within ERASMUS 1988/89

A Statistical Profile

HE 025 326

Arbeitspapiere 26

Wissenschaftliches Zentrum
für Berufs- und Hochschulforschung
der Gesamthochschule Kassel

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Kassel 1991

ARBEITSPAPIERE 26

Wissenschaftliches Zentrum für Berufs- und Hochschulforschung der Gesamthochschule Kassel

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This study was commissioned by the ERASMUS Bureau, Brussels on behalf of the Task Force Human Resources, Education, Training and Youth of the Commission of the European Communities.

The present report has been prepared in the context of the monitoring and evaluation of the European Communitiy Action Scheme for the Mobility of University Students (ERASMUS). It is designed primarily for use within the services of the Commission of the European Communities, and although the report is being placed at the disposal of the general public, it is emphasized that the views which it contains are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Commission or of the ERASMUS Bureau, which assists the Commission in the management of ERASMUS.

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Herausgeber: Wissenschaftliches Zentrum für Berufs- und Hochschulforschung
der Gesamthochschule Kassel - Universität, Henschelstraße 4, D-3500 Kassel

Redaktion: Christiane Rittgerott

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Preface

The European Community Action Scheme for the Mobility of University Students (ERASMUS) was established by the Council Decision of 15 June 1987. The first phase of the Programme covered the academic years 1987/88 - 1989/90, the second phase being based on the amended Council Decision of 14 December 1989. The Programme is open to all types of higher education institutions and all subject areas.

The central element of the ERASMUS Programme is the furthering of student mobility within the European Community. The student mobility programmes established under the Programme offer university students a chance to undertake a substantial period of study (minimum 3 months) in another Community Member State fully recognized by the home institution as an integral part of their degree. The Inter-University Cooperation Programmes (ICPs) set up under ERASMUS can incorporate (in addition to the student mobility programmes mentioned above) other activities such as teaching staff mobility, development of new joint curricula, and intensive programmes. Collectively, the ICPs constitute the European University Network established under ERASMUS.

In 1989, the European Community Course Credit Transfer System (ECTS) was introduced as an experimental pilot project designed to test the European potential of credit transfer as an effective means of academic recognition.

Furthermore, ERASMUS offers the possibility to all university staff members of undertaking preparatory visits, study visits or teaching visits to other universities within the Community, and provides support for a wide range of complementary activities seeking to improve the climate for academic exchange and cooperation within the Community.

Since the inception of ERASMUS, great importance has been attached to ensure a thorough evaluation of the Programme's progress. The Task Force Human Resources, Education, Training and Youth of the Commission of the European Communities has therefore commissioned or supported the preparation of a number of studies on various aspects of the Programme's development.

These studies, though designed primarily for use within the services of the Commission of the European Communities, are now being published in the ERASMUS Monograph series, in order to make them accessible to a wider public. The studies are all based on the fairly limited material available in the first years of the Programme, and they are of varying length and quality, but each

in its own way contributes to the overall evaluation process of the Programme in more than just a historical sense. The evaluations of academic recognition matters, of the development of specific subject areas, of the role of language training, of accommodation matters etc. are all of relevance to anyone working with and having an interest in ERASMUS. The full list of studies appears elsewhere in the present volume.

1. Introduction

This report provides an overview of student mobility between the member countries of the European Community supported by the ERASMUS scheme in the academic year 1988-89, i.e. the second year of its implementation. Information is presented on the programmes and the participating institutions of higher education and departmental units as well as on the students who were awarded an ERASMUS grant in that academic year.

The data provided is taken from documentation which regularly becomes available in the administration of the ERASMUS scheme. Notably, the financial statements of the programme coordinators were taken as sources of information on the programmes, participating units and students. This sets the limits to information presented here: home and host country, field of study, number and kinds of participating departmental units, timing of stay abroad in the course programme, duration of the study period abroad, sex, age at entry to higher education and age at study abroad of the students as well as the amount of ERASMUS support received and the patterns of expenditure.

Due to the administrative problems of gradually establishing a regular exchange of information between the ERASMUS Bureau and the National Grant Awarding Authorities (NGAAs) - the latter designated by Member States to administer grants to students within ERASMUS Inter-University Cooperation Programmes (ICPs) -, it was not possible to incorporate complete data on all of the programmes and the students supported. Altogether information was available on

- 895 programmes (ICPs) receiving grants for student mobility;
- 9,948 students awarded support from the ERASMUS scheme.

We estimate that the report provides information on almost 95% of all ICPs granted support for student mobility and on almost 90% of the participating students (according to information available at the ERASMUS Bureau in March 1991, the total number of students awarded ERASMUS grants in 1988/89 was 11,228), thus the total number of grants awarded in 1988/89 for student mobility was more than 16,000. The number of students actually going to another Member State of the European Community was about 70% of that estimated in the ICP applications approved for 1988/89.

This report merely presents statistics and indicates major findings in a descriptive manner. An in-depth interpretation would require further thorough discussions

with experts in the field. It is obvious, however, that corresponding data sets for subsequent cohorts of ERASMUS grantees will be valuable sources for detailed interpretation, and the larger numbers of programmes and students and more detailed information available on various issues in future years will allow an in-depth analysis in future.

It should be emphasized here that this study does not provide information on all areas of the ERASMUS programme. Altogether, 1,310 grants were awarded to "Inter-University Cooperation Programmes" in 1988/89. Grants for student mobility programmes involved financial support for related staff visits, preparation and translation of material, preparation of students and sundry related expenditures; many programmes also provided for exchanges of teaching staff, for short intensive courses and for the joint development of curricula either as a complement to student mobility or as the only type of cooperation envisaged. Student mobility grants are allocated via the NGAAs. Grants were also made in 1988/89 to teaching staff and administrators for short study visits, to the European Community Network of National Academic Recognition Information Centres, and for "complementary measures", such as support for publications and associations. 45% of the ERASMUS budget in 1988/89 was allocated to student grants.

This study was commissioned by the ERASMUS Bureau, Brussels, on behalf of the Task Force: Human Resources, Education, Training and Youth of the Commission of the European Communities. Data for this study was provided via the ERASMUS Bureau whose staff facilitated the administration of the study and commented on various drafts of the manuscript. The study also received assistance from the Centre for Research on Higher Education and Work at the Comprehensive University of Kassel (Wissenschaftliches Zentrum für Berufs- und Hochschulforschung, Gesamthochschule - Universität Kassel).

2. The Programmes and the Participating Institutions and Units

As stated in the introduction, information is available on 895 Inter-University Cooperation Programmes (ICPs) supported in 1988/89. In discussing the profile of the ICPs we should bear in mind that the number of applications far exceeded the number of ICPs supported and that most programmes received considerably less support than they applied for. Inevitably, the profile of those awarded support for student mobility was shaped also by the selection process.

Table 1 shows that ICPs consisted of only two active partners in about 60% of all cases. There were, however, many programmes involving a larger number of partners - 17 being the largest. Altogether, 11.8% of ICPs comprised five or more partner units.

At the time of application, 10.4% of all programmes named one more partner than the number actually reported as participating several months later. 7.4% of the programmes "lost" more than one partner (cf. the differences between the second and fourth column of Table 1).

Table 1: Number of Departmental Units of Institutions of Higher Education Cooperating in Individual Inter-University Cooperation Programmes (ICPs) 1988/89

Number of inst./units per ICP	Institutions according to application		Departments actually participating		Potential flows*		Actual ERASMUS supported flows	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	251	28.0
2	487	54.4	542	60.6	542	60.5	339	37.9
3	182	20.3	152	17.0	-	-	81	9.1
4	83	9.3	95	10.6	-	-	71	7.9
5	55	6.1	47	5.3	-	-	37	4.1
6	40	4.5	25	2.8	152	17.0	46	5.1
7	11	1.2	10	1.1	-	-	19	2.1
8	10	1.1	2	0.2	-	-	13	1.5
9	5	0.6	7	0.8	-	-	6	0.7
10	4	0.4	6	0.7	-	-	5	0.6
11+	18	2.0	9	1.0	201	22.5	27	3.0
Total	895	100.0	895	100.0	895	100.0	895	100.0

* Flows technically possible given the number of partners involved (not excluding two institutions in the same country)

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If all departmental units participating in each programme had "reciprocal", i.e. two-way, exchanges, the actual number of student "flows", i.e. cases of student mobility from one institution to another abroad within a given ICP, would have exceeded 7,500. In reality, however, only 2,737 flows were supported by ERASMUS grants. Some programmes did not envisage two-way flows, in other cases flows envisaged did not materialize. However, there was also an (unknown) number of complementary student flows within accepted ICPs whose students did not receive ERASMUS grants. Table 1 shows that only one ERASMUS supported flow was noted in 28.0 % of the ICPs. 37.9 % of the ICPs comprised two flows and 34.1 % involved three and more flows.

Table 2: Number of Inter-University Cooperation Programmes - by Field of Study (absolute numbers and percentage)

Field of study	Number	Percent
Agriculture	32	3.6
Architecture	25	2.8
Art and design	27	3.0
Business	95	10.6
Education	18	2.0
Engineering	120	13.4
Geography	25	2.8
Humanities	43	4.8
Languages	188	21.0
Law	63	7.0
Mathematics	36	4.0
Medical sciences	42	4.7
Natural sciences	83	9.3
Social sciences	86	9.6
Communication	2	.2
Other areas	2	.2
Various	8	.9
Total	895	100.0

Table 2 shows Inter-University Cooperation Programmes by subject area. Foreign languages (21.0%) were most frequently represented. The large proportion of engineering (13.4%) and natural science programmes (9.3%) - the latter in fifth place behind business studies (10.6%) and social sciences (9.6%) - indicates that student mobility was not just focussed on those fields which explicitly address international and inter-cultural issues. A substantial proportion of ICPs were also observed in law (7.0%). Education was markedly underrepresented in student mobility if we consider it in relation to the total number of students in this subject area in the European Community (although

one should note that many students in such fields as languages become teachers).

Table 3 shows programme coordinators by country. The large proportion of French (21.1%), British (18.2%), German (14.2%) and Italian (12.6%) coordinators reflects the number of participating departmental units and the number of students from those countries supported by an ERASMUS grant. The only country which stood out as either coordinating many fewer or many more programmes than its proportion of both participating departmental units and students was Belgium where the proportion of programme coordinators (7.3%) was higher than both that of participating units (5.3%) and students (4.3%).

Table 3: Country of Coordinators of Inter-University Cooperation Programmes 1988/89 (absolute numbers and percentage)

Country of coordinator	Number	Percent
B	65	7.3
D	127	14.2
DK	19	2.1
E	89	9.9
F	189	21.1
G	16	1.8
I	113	12.6
IRL	15	1.7
NL	77	8.6
P	22	2.5
UK	163	18.2
Total	895	100.0

Table 4 presents the second measure: the number of "flows" (see "B" in Table 16). In 1988/89 students of 2,737 flows received an ERASMUS grant. On average 3.06 flows per ICP occurred [B : A]. If we exclude Luxembourg, we note that students from the 11 EC countries went to almost all the other EC countries in the framework of the ERASMUS scheme: Of the 110 cross-national flows possible, 105 took place.

Table 4: Student Mobility "Flows" 1988/89 by Country of Home Institution and Host Country
(percentage; absolute numbers in brackets)

Country of home institution	Host country											Total
	B	D	DK	E	F	G	I	IRL	NL	P	UK	
B	.0 .0 (0)	12.2 4.6 (19)	3.2 11.4 (5)	10.3 6.1 (16)	25.0 6.1 (39)	1.3 5.6 (2)	5.1 3.4 (8)	3.2 5.7 (5)	24.4 18.6 (38)	1.3 4.1 (2)	14.1 3.5 (22)	100.0 5.7 (156)
D	1.5 5.2 (6)	.0 .0 (0)	.0 .0 (0)	10.2 15.2 (40)	27.2 16.7 (107)	1.3 13.9 (5)	9.6 16.1 (38)	4.8 21.6 (19)	8.4 16.2 (33)	1.5 12.2 (6)	35.5 22.1 (140)	100.0 14.5 (394)
DK	3.7 1.7 (2)	9.3 1.2 (5)	.0 .0 (0)	7.4 1.5 (4)	14.8 1.2 (8)	1.9 2.8 (1)	7.4 1.7 (4)	5.6 3.4 (3)	11.1 2.9 (6)	1.9 2.0 (1)	37.0 3.2 (20)	100.0 2.0 (54)
E	5.1 16.5 (19)	14.4 13.2 (54)	1.6 13.6 (6)	.0 .0 (0)	33.6 19.4 (126)	.8 8.3 (3)	13.9 22.0 (52)	2.7 11.4 (10)	6.1 11.3 (23)	1.6 12.2 (6)	20.3 12.0 (76)	100.0 13.8 (375)
F	3.9 16.5 (19)	19.6 23.2 (95)	.6 6.8 (3)	15.9 29.2 (77)	.0 .0 (0)	1.0 13.9 (5)	8.9 18.2 (43)	1.9 10.2 (9)	3.3 7.8 (16)	3.5 34.7 (17)	41.3 31.5 (200)	100.0 17.8 (484)
G	3.5 1.7 (2)	19.3 2.7 (11)	3.5 4.5 (2)	1.8 .4 (1)	26.3 2.3 (15)	.0 .0 (0)	7.0 1.7 (4)	.0 .0 (0)	8.8 2.5 (5)	.0 .0 (0)	29.8 2.7 (17)	100.0 2.1 (57)
I	5.6 17.4 (20)	13.6 11.7 (48)	1.7 13.6 (6)	15.3 20.5 (54)	25.1 13.9 (89)	2.0 19.4 (7)	.0 .0 (0)	4.5 18.2 (16)	9.6 16.7 (34)	1.4 10.2 (5)	21.2 11.8 (75)	100.0 13.0 (354)
IRL	4.8 3.5 (4)	26.5 5.4 (22)	.0 .0 (0)	7.2 2.3 (6)	27.7 3.6 (23)	.0 .0 (0)	9.6 3.4 (8)	.0 .0 (0)	4.8 2.0 (4)	2.4 4.1 (2)	16.9 2.2 (14)	100.0 3.1 (83)
NL	12.6 23.5 (27)	15.8 8.3 (34)	2.8 13.6 (6)	9.3 7.6 (20)	13.0 4.4 (28)	1.9 11.1 (4)	14.0 12.7 (30)	3.7 9.1 (8)	.0 .0 (0)	.9 4.1 (2)	26.0 8.8 (56)	100.0 7.9 (215)
P	6.6 3.5 (4)	8.2 1.2 (5)	1.6 2.3 (1)	8.2 1.9 (5)	32.8 3.1 (20)	.0 .0 (0)	13.1 3.4 (8)	4.9 3.4 (3)	1.6 .5 (1)	.0 .0 (0)	23.0 2.2 (14)	100.0 2.2 (61)
UK	2.5 10.4 (12)	23.8 28.4 (116)	3.1 34.1 (15)	8.4 15.5 (41)	38.3 29.1 (187)	1.8 25.0 (9)	8.4 17.4 (41)	3.1 17.0 (15)	9.0 21.6 (44)	1.6 16.3 (8)	.0 .0 (0)	100.0 17.9 (488)
Total (n)	4.2 100.0 (115)	15.0 100.0 (409)	1.6 100.0 (44)	9.7 100.0 (264)	23.6 100.0 (642)	1.3 100.0 (36)	8.7 100.0 (236)	3.2 100.0 (88)	7.5 100.0 (204)	1.8 100.0 (49)	23.3 100.0 (634)	100.0 100.0 (2721)

Single "flows" per programme were most common in medicine/health sciences (42.9%) and engineering (37.5%), as Table 5 shows. The average number of flows per programme (2.1 and 2.3) was smallest in these two fields (see Table 6). Programmes in business studies, on the other hand, had 4.4 flows per programme supported by ERASMUS student grants.

Table 5: Student Mobility Flows per Inter-University Cooperation Programme 1988/89 - by Field of Study (percentage; absolute numbers in brackets)

	Number of student mobility flows per programme												Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11-20	21-45	
Agriculture	34.4 (11)	43.8 (14)	6.3 (2)	6.3 (2)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	3.1 (1)	3.1 (1)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	3.1 (1)	.0 (0)	100 (32)
Architecture	24.0 (6)	24.0 (6)	20.0 (5)	8.0 (2)	8.0 (2)	16.0 (4)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	100 (25)
Art and design	14.8 (4)	33.3 (9)	18.5 (5)	11.1 (3)	11.1 (3)	3.7 (1)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	3.7 (1)	.0 (0)	3.7 (1)	.0 (0)	100 (27)
Business	31.6 (30)	30.5 (29)	3.2 (3)	9.5 (9)	2.1 (2)	7.4 (7)	2.1 (2)	1.1 (1)	2.1 (2)	1.1 (1)	6.3 (6)	3.2 (3)	100 (95)
Education	33.3 (6)	22.2 (4)	11.1 (2)	16.7 (3)	5.6 (1)	.0 (0)	5.6 (1)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	5.6 (1)	.0 (0)	100 (18)
Engineering	37.5 (45)	38.3 (46)	12.5 (15)	3.3 (4)	2.5 (3)	1.7 (2)	.0 (0)	1.7 (2)	.0 (0)	.8 (1)	1.7 (2)	.0 (0)	100 (120)
Geography	16.0 (4)	40.0 (10)	8.0 (2)	.0 (0)	12.0 (3)	16.0 (4)	.0 (0)	4.0 (1)	.0 (0)	4.0 (1)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	100 (25)
Humanities	16.3 (7)	41.9 (18)	14.0 (6)	11.6 (5)	4.7 (2)	9.3 (4)	2.3 (1)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	100 (43)
Languages	21.3 (40)	45.2 (85)	6.9 (13)	9.6 (18)	4.8 (9)	5.9 (11)	2.1 (4)	1.1 (2)	1.1 (2)	.0 (0)	1.1 (2)	1.1 (2)	100 (188)
Law	27.0 (17)	33.3 (21)	7.9 (5)	7.9 (5)	.0 (0)	6.3 (4)	7.9 (5)	1.6 (1)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	6.3 (4)	1.6 (1)	100 (63)
Mathematics	30.6 (11)	44.4 (16)	13.9 (5)	5.6 (2)	2.8 (1)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	2.8 (1)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	100 (36)
Medical sciences	42.9 (18)	38.1 (16)	2.4 (1)	9.5 (4)	4.8 (2)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	2.4 (1)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	100 (42)
Natural sciences	27.7 (23)	33.7 (28)	10.8 (9)	9.6 (8)	8.4 (7)	2.4 (2)	2.4 (2)	1.2 (1)	.0 (0)	1.2 (1)	2.4 (2)	.0 (0)	100 (83)
Social sciences	32.6 (28)	37.2 (32)	8.1 (7)	3.5 (3)	2.3 (2)	7.0 (6)	3.5 (3)	2.3 (2)	1.2 (1)	1.2 (1)	1.2 (1)	.0 (0)	100 (86)
Communication	.0 (0)	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	100 (2)
Other areas	.0 (0)	50.0 (1)	.0 (0)	50.0 (1)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	100 (2)
Various	12.5 (1)	37.5 (3)	.0 (0)	25.0 (2)	.0 (0)	12.5 (1)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	12.5 (1)	.0 (0)	100 (8)
Total (n)	28.0 (251)	37.9 (339)	9.1 (81)	7.9 (71)	4.1 (37)	5.1 (46)	2.1 (19)	1.5 (13)	.7 (6)	.6 (5)	2.3 (21)	.7 (6)	100 (895)

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Table 7 indicates the number of institutions of higher education which were actually involved in ERASMUS-supported student exchange in 1988/89 (C). Altogether, 631 European institutions of higher education were involved in the second year of the ERASMUS scheme as far as active student mobility programmes were concerned and within the 895 programmes covered by the present study.

Table 6: Average Number of Student Mobility Flows per Inter-University Cooperation Programme 1988/89

Field of study	Number of programmes	Flows per programme (Mean)
Business studies	95	4.4
Various	8	4.1
Law	63	3.8
Art and design	27	3.6
Geography	25	3.5
Foreign languages	188	3.1
Education	18	3.1
Architecture	25	3.0
Others areas	2	3.0
Natural sciences	83	2.9
Social sciences	86	2.8
Humanities	43	2.8
Agriculture	32	2.5
Communication	2	2.5
Engineering	120	2.3
Mathematics	36	2.2
Medical sciences	42	2.1
Total	895	3.1

Table 7: Participating Institutions of Higher Education 1988/89 - by Country (absolute numbers and percentage)

Country	Number	Percent
B	25	4.0
D	105	16.6
DK	20	3.2
E	42	6.7
F	203	32.2
G	12	1.9
I	47	7.4
IRL	14	2.2
NL	31	4.9
P	15	2.4
UK	117	18.5
Total	631	100.0

The figures become more meaningful if we view them in the context of the number of departmental units involved. On average,

- 4.17 departmental units per institution were involved in ERASMUS-supported student exchanges (sending and/or receiving students) [F : C],
- 3.09 departmental units per institution sent students abroad [D : C], and
- 3.27 departmental units per institution received students from abroad [E : C].

There are substantial differences per country as regards the average number of departmental units sending and/or receiving students per institution of higher education involved in ERASMUS-supported student mobility, as Table 8 shows. On the one hand, the Spanish and Dutch institutions involved participated in an average of more than six programmes. On the other hand, the Danish and French institutions of higher education involved in ERASMUS student exchanges participated in only 2.6 programmes on average.

Table 8: Average Number of Departmental Units Participating in ICP per Institution of Higher Education 1988/89

Country of home institution	Number of institutions	Number of departmental units* per institution (mean)
Spain	42	6.9
Netherlands	31	6.3
Italy	47	5.6
Belgium	25	5.6
Greece	12	4.8
Portugal	15	4.5
United Kingdom	117	4.3
Ireland	14	4.2
Republic of Germany	105	3.9
France	203	2.8
Denmark	20	2.6
Total	631	4.1

* Identical departmental units are counted twice or more if they are involved in more than one ICP.

Table 9 provides an overview of the number of the departmental units participating in Inter-University Cooperation Programmes involved in student mobility. Three categories are presented:

- 1,951 departmental units sent students abroad (D),
- 2,081 departmental units received students from abroad (E), and

- 2,633 departmental units were involved altogether, i. e. either sent or received students or sent *and* received students (F).

On average, 2.94 departmental units per Inter-University Cooperation Programme were involved in sending and/or receiving students [F : A], whereas 2.18 units per programme sent students abroad [D : A] and 2.33 units per programme received students from abroad [E : A].

Table 9: Participating Departemental Units 1988/89 - by Country (absolute numbers and percentage)

Country	Departmental units sending students		Departmental units receiving students		Departemental units sending and/or receiving students	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
B	116	5.9	94	4.6	139	5.3
D	297	15.2	329	15.9	411	15.7
DK	41	2.1	40	1.9	52	2.0
E	261	13.4	202	9.8	291	11.1
F	351	18.0	478	23.1	571	21.8
G	50	2.6	31	1.5	57	2.2
I	249	12.8	186	9.0	264	10.1
IRL	51	2.6	50	2.4	59	2.3
NL	144	7.4	151	7.3	195	7.5
P	55	2.8	42	2.0	67	2.6
UK	336	17.2	462	22.4	511	19.5
Total	1951	100.0	2065	100.0	2617	100.0

Table 10: Participation Quotas of EC Member States in ERASMUS Student Mobility Programmes 1988/89 (absolute numbers and percentage)

Country	ICPs coordinated		Participating institutions		Departmental units		Flows		Students sent		Students received	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
B	65	7.3	25	4.0	139	5.3	157	5.7	399	4.3	313	3.4
D	127	14.2	105	16.6	411	15.7	394	14.4	1704	18.2	1366	14.7
DK	19	2.1	20	3.2	52	2.0	54	2.0	117	1.3	105	1.1
E	89	9.9	42	6.7	291	11.1	380	13.9	1043	11.1	883	9.5
F	189	21.1	203	32.2	571	21.8	485	17.7	1735	18.5	2357	25.3
G	16	1.8	12	1.9	57	2.2	58	2.1	159	1.7	102	1.1
I	113	12.6	47	7.4	264	10.1	355	13.0	1066	11.4	640	6.9
IRL	15	1.7	14	2.2	59	2.3	85	3.1	194	2.1	247	2.6
NL	77	8.6	31	4.9	195	7.5	219	8.0	634	6.8	564	6.1
P	22	2.5	15	2.4	67	2.6	62	2.3	149	1.6	147	1.6
UK	163	18.2	117	18.5	511	19.5	490	17.9	2157	23.1	2598	27.9
Total	895	100.0	631	100.0	2617	100.0	2739	100.0	9357	100.0	9322	100.0

Table 10 provides various indicators of the participation of the EC member states in the ERASMUS ICP scheme. It should be noted that the numbers of students sent and received in Table 10 are lower than those reported in Table 17

which includes "free movers" as well, i.e. ERASMUS-supported students not participating in ICPs:

- The largest number of ICP coordinators, participating institutions of higher education and participating departmental units are from France. The respective proportions seem to be larger than that of the students sent abroad in the framework of ICPs. Unfortunately, some French universities had not provided their NGAA with information about the number of students supported in time. Therefore, we cannot establish whether France was not overrepresented among ERASMUS ICP-students sent (in comparison to the proportion of 18-25 year olds and to all students at institutions of higher education, cf. Table 17) and whether the number of students received was in fact much higher than the number of students sent.
- The United Kingdom was in second place with regards to the number of ICP coordinators, participating institutions and departments. UK students were strongly represented among the students receiving grants; the number of ERASMUS-supported students going to the UK was higher than the number of ERASMUS-supported students from the United Kingdom.
- Germany was third according to all indicators. There were more students from Germany going abroad than students going to Germany with the support of an ERASMUS grant.
- Italy was fourth most represented among ICPs, participating institutions and students going abroad, although the number of Spanish departmental units and the number of foreign students received by Spanish institutions were higher. Italy received substantially less students than it sent abroad, it is clearly underrepresented in terms of students sent and even more in terms of students received, whereas Spain is only slightly underrepresented.
- The Netherlands were in sixth position according to all indicators. They were overrepresented according to all indicators except for the number of institutions participating - possibly a reflection of the relatively weak participation of the non-university sector.
- Belgium, consistently in seventh place, also sent an overproportionate number of students abroad. It was very strongly represented among the ICP coordinators.
- Ireland was overrepresented according to all indicators. As shown in chapter 3, a high participation of students is encouraged at the expense of the average amount of financial support provided for each student participating.

- Greece, Portugal and Denmark were underrepresented among the students sent and received (but not, in the case of Portugal, in comparison to the total student population). The proportions of ICP coordinators, participating institutions and participating departments are higher than those of the students sent and received.

Foreign languages was the most frequently represented subject area among participating departmental units and among ICPs. Business studies comprised 12.5% and engineering 12.2% of all departmental units participating, as Table 11 shows.

Table 11: Activities of Participating Departmental Units 1988/89 - by Field of Study (absolute numbers and percentage)

	Departmental units sending students		Departmental units receiving students		Departmental units sending and/or receiving students		Inter-University Cooperation Programmes	
Field of Study	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Agriculture	59	3.0	65	3.1	83	3.2	32	3.6
Architecture	54	2.8	56	2.7	64	2.5	25	2.8
Art and design	69	3.5	69	3.3	89	3.4	27	3.0
Business	239	12.3	260	12.6	328	12.5	95	10.6
Education	41	2.1	40	1.9	57	2.2	18	2.0
Engineering	218	11.2	237	11.5	318	12.2	120	13.4
Geography	63	3.2	64	3.1	84	3.2	25	2.8
Humanities	95	4.9	97	4.7	116	4.4	43	4.8
Languages	423	21.7	448	21.7	530	20.2	188	21.0
Law	156	8.0	153	7.4	199	7.6	63	7.0
Mathematics	65	3.3	70	3.4	96	3.7	36	4.0
Medical sciences	71	3.6	79	3.8	106	4.1	42	4.7
Natural sciences	185	9.5	201	9.7	261	10.0	83	9.3
Social sciences	182	9.3	193	9.3	249	9.5	86	9.6
Communication	4	.2	5	.2	5	.2	2	0.2
Other areas	4	.2	5	.2	5	.2	2	0.2
Various	23	1.2	23	1.1	26	1.0	8	0.9
Total	1951	100.0	2065	100.0	2617	100.0	895	100.0

The differences in the ratios of units involved per programme [F : A] according to field of study were similar to the ratios of flows per programme [B : A]. In business studies, 3.45 departmental units on average participated in each ICP. The corresponding ratio was 2.82 in foreign languages, 2.65 in engineering and 3.14 in natural sciences. Differences are more striking in the smaller subject areas. On the one hand, a relatively large number of departmental units participated in art (3.30) and education programmes (3.17). On the other hand, we note almost exclusively bilateral partnerships between units in agriculture, mathematics and medicine, as Table 12 shows.

Table 12: Number of Institutions per Inter-University Cooperation Programme 1988/89 - by Field of Study (absolute numbers and percentage)

	Number of participating institutions per programme										Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11-17	
Agriculture	71.9 (23)	9.4 (3)	6.3 (2)	12.5 (4)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	100 (32)
Architecture	48.0 (12)	40.0 (10)	12.0 (3)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	100 (25)
Art and design	40.7 (11)	22.2 (6)	22.2 (6)	7.4 (2)	3.7 (1)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	3.7 (1)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	100 (27)
Business	52.6 (50)	22.1 (21)	6.3 (6)	5.3 (5)	5.3 (5)	1.1 (1)	1.1 (1)	2.1 (2)	.0 (0)	4.2 (4)	100 (95)
Education	44.4 (8)	33.3 (6)	11.1 (2)	.0 (0)	5.6 (1)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	5.6 (1)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	100 (18)
Engineering	68.3 (82)	17.5 (21)	8.3 (10)	1.7 (2)	.8 (1)	.8 (1)	.0 (0)	.8 (1)	.8 (1)	.8 (1)	100 (120)
Geography	52.0 (13)	12.0 (3)	12.0 (3)	12.0 (3)	4.0 (1)	4.0 (1)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	4.0 (1)	.0 (0)	100 (25)
Humanities	55.8 (24)	23.3 (10)	16.3 (7)	2.3 (1)	2.3 (1)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	100 (43)
Languages	65.4 (123)	13.8 (26)	11.2 (21)	4.8 (9)	2.1 (4)	1.1 (2)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	1.6 (3)	100 (188)
Law	57.1 (36)	14.3 (9)	9.5 (6)	9.5 (6)	3.2 (2)	3.2 (2)	.0 (0)	1.6 (1)	.0 (0)	1.6 (1)	100 (63)
Mathematics	69.4 (25)	2.8 (1)	16.7 (6)	11.1 (4)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	100 (36)
Medical sciences	71.4 (30)	11.9 (5)	7.1 (3)	9.5 (4)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	100 (42)
Natural sciences	56.6 (47)	14.5 (12)	13.3 (11)	4.8 (4)	6.0 (5)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	1.2 (1)	3.6 (3)	.0 (0)	100 (83)
Social sciences	62.8 (54)	15.1 (13)	8.1 (7)	4.7 (4)	4.7 (4)	3.5 (3)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	1.2 (1)	.0 (0)	100 (86)
Communication	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	100 (2)
Other areas	.0 (0)	100 (2)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	100 (2)
Various	50.0 (4)	25.0 (2)	12.5 (1)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	12.5 (1)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	100 (8)
Total (n)	60.7 (543)	16.9 (151)	10.5 (94)	5.4 (48)	2.8 (25)	1.1 (10)	.2 (2)	.8 (7)	.7 (6)	1.0 (9)	100 (895)

The ratio of flows per sending departmental unit [B : D] shows the average number of foreign destinations of students of a given department participating in Inter-University Programmes and actually sending students abroad. On average, students of a sending unit went to 1.40 places abroad, as Table 13 shows.

On the one hand, Greek and Portuguese departmental units only sent students abroad to one partner unit each. On the other hand, participating Irish (1.65) and

Dutch (1.53) departmental units frequently offered their students more than one option for study abroad supported by ERASMUS grants in theory, although individual students may not always have had a real choice.

Table 13: Average Number of Flows per Participating Departmental Units 1988/89 - by Country of Home Institution

Country	Flows per departmental unit sending	receiving
United Kingdom	1.46	1.06
France	1.38	1.01
Republic of Germany	1.33	1.20
Spain	1.46	1.88
Italy	1.42	1.90
Netherlands	1.53	1.46
Belgium	1.35	1.67
Ireland	1.65	1.68
Portugal	1.13	1.48
Greece	1.16	1.87
Denmark	1.32	1.35
Total	1.40	1.32

On average, participating departmental units receiving students from abroad hosted ERASMUS-supported students from 1.32 partner units [B : E]. Receiving units in Italy, Spain and Greece hosted students from two partner units on average while most receiving units in France and the United Kingdom only hosted students each from a single partner unit abroad. In the remaining countries, the quota was in the range of 1.20 to 1.68.

If two-way flows were obligatory - i.e. if all partners had to send students abroad and to receive students from abroad - the figures in the columns of Table 9 would be identical. The same would be true for Table 11. Only 74.1% departmental units involved in ERASMUS-supported student mobility programmes in 1988/89 actually sent students abroad [D : F], and 79.0% of the units received students from abroad.

Table 14 shows the proportion of participating departmental units which actually both sent and hosted ERASMUS-supported students.

According to the data available,

- 1,399 departmental units (53.5%) both sent students abroad and received students from abroad (G),
- 666 units (25.4%) received students from abroad, but did not send students (I),

- 552 units (21.1%) sent students, but did not receive students from abroad (H).

Genuinely reciprocal (two-way) exchanges in the framework of the ERASMUS programme were in the majority but not the rule in 1988/89 at the level of the participating departmental units. Most notably there was a high proportion of Greek and Portuguese participating departmental units which only sent, but did not host students.

Table 14: Activities of Participating Departmental Units 1988/89
- by Home Country (percentage; absolute numbers in brackets)

Country of departmental unit	Type of activities			Total
	Only sending	Only receiving	Sending and receiving	
B	32.4 (45)	16.5 (23)	51.1 (71)	100.0 (139)
D	20.0 (82)	27.7 (114)	52.3 (215)	100.0 (411)
DK	23.1 (12)	21.2 (11)	55.8 (29)	100.0 (52)
E	30.6 (89)	10.3 (30)	59.1 (172)	100.0 (291)
F	16.3 (93)	38.5 (220)	45.2 (258)	100.0 (571)
G	45.6 (26)	12.3 (7)	42.1 (24)	100.0 (57)
I	29.5 (78)	5.7 (15)	64.8 (171)	100.0 (264)
IRL	15.3 (9)	13.6 (8)	71.2 (42)	100.0 (59)
NL	22.6 (44)	26.2 (51)	51.3 (100)	100.0 (195)
P	37.3 (25)	17.9 (12)	44.8 (30)	100.0 (67)
UK	9.6 (49)	34.2 (175)	56.2 (287)	100.0 (511)
Total (n)	21.1 (552)	25.4 (666)	53.5 (1399)	100.0 (2617)

Table 15 shows the number of ERASMUS-supported students (K) per Inter-University Cooperation programme, per sending departmental unit and per flow (see also below, Table 22). Table 16 provides ratios between the numbers of students, flows, departmental units, universities and Inter-University Cooperation Programmes. On average,

- 10.5 students were supported per ICP [K : A],
- 4.8 ERASMUS-supported students were sent by each departmental unit

sending students abroad [K : D],

- 3.4 ERASMUS-supported students were sent together from one departmental unit to another one [K : B],
- 4.5 students from abroad were hosted by each departmental unit receiving students from abroad [K : E].

Table 15: Number of students per Inter-University Cooperation Programme, Sending Departemental Unit and Flow between Departmental Units (absolute numbers and percentage)

Number of students per ICP	Number of ICPs	Percent	Cum Percent	Number of students per unit	Number of sending units	Percent	Cum Percent	Number of students per flow	Number of flows	Percent	Cum Percent
1	57	6.4	6.4	1	395	20.2	20.2	1	818	29.9	29.9
2	104	11.6	18.0	2	462	23.7	43.9	2	713	26.1	55.9
3	84	9.4	27.4	3	289	14.8	58.7	3	380	13.9	69.8
4	95	10.6	38.0	4	216	11.1	69.8	4	273	10.0	79.8
5	83	9.3	47.3	5	139	7.1	76.9	5	184	6.7	86.5
6	76	8.5	55.8	6	104	5.3	82.3	6	105	3.8	90.4
7	45	5.0	60.8	7	52	2.7	84.9	7	53	1.9	92.3
8	40	4.5	65.3	8	65	3.3	88.3	8	58	2.1	94.4
9	38	4.2	69.5	9	33	1.7	90.0	9	31	1.1	95.5
10	38	4.2	73.7	10	35	1.8	91.7	10	28	1.0	96.6
11	21	2.3	76.1	11	22	1.1	92.9	11	18	.7	97.2
12	21	2.3	78.4	12	30	1.5	94.4	12	20	.7	98.0
13	20	2.2	80.7	13	14	.7	95.1	13	9	.3	98.3
14	17	1.9	82.6	14	12	.6	95.7	14	5	.2	98.5
15	17	1.9	84.5	15	13	.7	96.4	15	5	.2	98.6
16	18	2.0	86.5	16	10	.5	96.9	16	5	.2	98.8
17	8	.9	87.4	17	5	.3	97.2	17	3	.1	98.9
18	6	.7	88.0	18	8	.4	97.6	18	2	.1	99.0
19	7	.8	88.8	19	2	.1	97.7	19	1	.0	99.1
20	12	1.3	90.2	20	4	.2	97.9	20	1	.0	99.1
21	8	.9	91.1	21	1	.1	97.9	22	1	.0	99.1
22	3	.3	91.4	22	3	.2	98.1	23	3	.1	99.2
23	5	.6	92.0	23	4	.2	98.3	25	3	.1	99.3
24	6	.7	92.6	25	4	.2	98.5	26	1	.0	99.4
25	4	.4	93.1	27	3	.2	98.7	27	1	.0	99.4
26	2	.2	93.3	30	1	.1	98.7	30	2	.1	99.5
28	8	.9	94.2	31	1	.1	98.8	33	1	.0	99.5
29	4	.4	94.6	33	4	.2	99.0	35	1	.0	99.6
30	3	.3	95.0	34	3	.2	99.1	37	1	.0	99.6
31	6	.7	95.6	39	1	.1	99.2	38	1	.0	99.6
32	2	.2	95.9	41	1	.1	99.2	41	1	.0	99.7
33	4	.4	96.3	44	1	.1	99.3	44	1	.0	99.7
36	1	.1	96.4	46	1	.1	99.3	45	1	.0	99.7
37	1	.1	96.5	48	1	.1	99.4	48	1	.0	99.8
38	1	.1	96.6	51	1	.1	99.4	51	1	.0	99.8
39	2	.2	96.9	52	1	.1	99.5	66	1	.0	99.9
40	2	.2	97.1	57	1	.1	99.5	68	1	.0	99.9
42	2	.2	97.3	62	1	.1	99.6	75	1	.0	99.9
43	1	.1	97.4	63	1	.1	99.6	84	1	.0	100.0
46	1	.1	97.5	67	1	.1	99.7	87	1	.0	100.0
47	1	.1	97.7	68	1	.1	99.7		---	---	
49	1	.1	97.8	75	1	.1	99.8	Total	2737	100.0	
51	2	.2	98.0	82	1	.1	99.8				
52	1	.1	98.1	87	1	.1	99.9				
54	1	.1	98.2	132	1	.1	99.9				
56	1	.1	98.3	134	1	.1	100.0				
59	1	.1	98.4		---	---					
67	2	.2	98.7	Total	1951	100.0					
69	1	.1	98.8								
81	1	.1	98.9								
82	1	.1	99.0								
96	1	.1	99.1								
97	1	.1	99.2								
104	1	.1	99.3								
137	1	.1	99.4								
148	1	.1	99.6								
162	1	.1	99.7								
185	1	.1	99.8								
196	1	.1	99.9								
281	1	.1	100.0								
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Total	895	100.0									

Table 16: Key Ratios: Participating Inter-University Cooperation Programmes, Higher Education Institutions, Departmental Units and Students, 1988/89

Code	Measure	Figures
A	Inter-University Cooperation Programmes (ICPs)	895
B	"Flows"	2737
C	Higher education institutions involved (sending and/or receiving students)	631
D	Departmental units sending students abroad	1,951
E	Departmental units receiving students from abroad	2,081
F	Departmental units sending and/or receiving students	2,633
G	Departmental units both sending and receiving students	1,399
H	Departmental units only sending students abroad	552
I	Departmental units only receiving students from abroad	682
K	Students awarded ERASMUS grants*	9,948
L	ICP Students	9,357
M	Free movers	511
N	Not identified	80
B : A	Flows per programme	3.06
D : A	Sending units per programme	2.18
E : A	Receiving units per programme	2.33
F : A	Participating units per programme	2.94
D : C	Sending units per institution	3.09
E : C	Receiving units per institution	3.30
F : C	Participating units per institution	4.17
B : D	Host partners per sending unit	1.40
B : E	Sending partners per receiving unit	1.32
D : F	Proportion of sending units among participating units	74.1%
E : F	Proportion of receiving units among participating units	79.0%
G : F	Proportion of units both sending and receiving students among participating units	53.1%
H : F	Proportion of only sending units among participating units	21.0%
I : F	Proportion of only receiving units among participating units	25.9%
K : A	Students per programme	10.5
K : C	Students per institution	14.8
K : D	Students per sending departmental unit	4.8
K : E	Students per receiving departmental unit	4.5
K : B	Students per flow	3.4

* Incl. free movers

6.4% of ICPs in 1988/89 involved only a single ERASMUS-supported student and almost half of all ICPs (47.3%) had at most five ERASMUS grantees. On the other hand, 26.3% of the ICPs had more than 10 students going abroad with an ERASMUS grant with seven programmes having more than 100 students supported.

20.2% of sending departmental units only sent abroad one student, and altogether 75.4 percent sent at most five students. 8.3 percent sent more than 10 students, among them two which sent more than 100.

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In 818 (29.9%) of the "flows", we register one student only. 86.5 percent of the flows comprised at most five students, and only 3.4 percent more than 10 students (in one case 87 students went together from one institution to another one). One should bear in mind that some additional students may have moved between the partner departmental units analysed without an ERASMUS grant (this statistical survey addresses only students awarded an ERASMUS grant).

3. The Students Supported by the ERASMUS Scheme

3.1 Country of Home Institution and and Host Country

Of the 9,945 students awarded support for 1988/89 under the ERASMUS scheme, 21.8% were from the United Kingdom and 17.9% from France. One should bear in mind that we do not refer here to the citizenship of the students, but rather to the country of the home (sending) institution of higher education.

The third largest proportion of students (17.2%) awarded ERASMUS support was from German institutions of higher education. Thus, more than half (56.9%) of ERASMUS grantees in 1988/89 came from those three large countries of the European Community which were most involved in exchange programmes under the previous EC "Joint Study Programmes" (from 1976 to 1987).

Since the distribution of the ERASMUS student budget grants by Member State is derived largely (but not exclusively in 1988/39) from the percentage of 18-25 year olds and the percentage of all students enrolled at higher education institutions in each country of the European Community, Table 17 compares the percentage of actual ERASMUS grantees to those quotas.

Table 17: ERASMUS Students 1988/89 by Country of Home Institution Compared to the Proportion of the 18-25 Age Cohort and of all Higher Education Students in EC Member States

Country of home institution	ERASMUS Grantees		18-25-year-olds (1988)	All HE stud. (1988/89)
	Numbers	%	%	%
United Kingdom	2,164	21.8	17.5	14.2
France	1,779	17.9	16.0	19.3
Federal Republic of Germany	1,715	17.2	19.8	21.3
Italy	1,390	14.0	17.9	16.1
Spain	1,064	10.7	12.3	13.5
Netherlands	664	6.7	4.8	5.4
Belgium	403	4.0	2.9	3.3
Greece	194	2.0	2.8	2.6
Ireland	193	2.0	1.1	1.0
Denmark	187	1.9	1.5	1.6
Portugal	161	1.6	3.2	1.7
Luxembourg	31	0.3	0.1	0.0
Total	9,945	100.0	100.0	100.0

We note that more students from the United Kingdom, Ireland, the Netherlands and Belgium received ERASMUS support in 1988/89 than the corresponding proportions of 18-25 year olds and students enrolled at higher education institutions in those countries. A considerable larger number of Irish and British students were awarded ERASMUS grants than the respective proportions of

young people and students in each country.

Grant levels reflect the overall grant allocations to each Member State (cf. chapter 4), numbers of students in each Member State eligible for a grant, and the policy of each NGAA in restricting the number of grants actually made thus possibly increasing the amount per student. As will be shown below, the average grant per student is relatively high in most of the countries underrepresented in terms of students awarded an ERASMUS grant (notably Portugal and Italy). Conversely, the relatively large number of Irish and Dutch students participating received the smallest average amount of support.

On average, 3.4 students were awarded ERASMUS grants in each "flow". The average number of students per sending departmental unit was 4.8. British units sent abroad relatively large groups of ERASMUS students (6.4 on average). On the other hand, the average number of ERASMUS-supported students per sending departmental unit was very small in Portugal (2.7) and Belgium (2.9).

In contrast to many national scholarship schemes, the ERASMUS programme is open to Member State students who are foreigners in the country in which they study. 2.6% of ERASMUS-supported students in 1988/89 were not citizens of the country of their "home" institution of higher education.

Table 18: ERASMUS Students' Host Country and Ratio of Students Received to Students Sent by Member States 1988/89*

Country	Students received Numbers	%	Ratio of students received to students sent
United Kingdom	2,597	27.9	1.20
France	2,358	25.3	1.36
Federal Republic of Germany	1,366	14.7	0.80
Spain	883	9.5	0.85
Italy	639	6.9	0.60
Netherlands	563	6.1	0.89
Belgium	312	3.4	0.78
Ireland	249	2.6	1.27
Portugal	147	1.6	0.99
Denmark	105	1.1	0.90
Greece	103	1.1	0.64
Total	9,322	100.0	1.00

* Without free movers/only ICP-students

There were considerable differences in the inward and outgoing student flows in each country, as Table 18 indicates.

- France, Ireland and the United Kingdom hosted more students than they sent abroad. Obviously, foreign language training in Europe eases study abroad in these countries.
- Italy and Greece received many fewer students from other EC countries than they sent abroad in the framework of the ERASMUS scheme.

These different ratios cannot be attributed to any single factor. In some cases, the limited international use of the host country language might have played a role, but this was not true in all cases. Studying for some period in the south might be less popular than in the north, but there were exceptions. The reputation of the quality of higher education might have played a role as well as the expected intensity of teaching and counselling.

In line with the patterns already noted regarding sending units, the average number of incoming ERASMUS-supported students was highest for British host departmental units (5.6). It was especially low for Danish (2.6) host departmental units.

Table 19: Country of Home Institution and Host Country 1988/89 (absolute numbers)

Country of home inst.	Host country											Total
	B	D	DK	E	F	G	I	IRL	NL	P	UK	
B	0	50	12	32	108	6	12	12	112	3	54	401
D	26	0	0	154	464	14	103	70	130	21	732	1714
DK	6	18	0	16	39	1	14	7	14	5	67	187
E	47	133	17	0	352	6	111	23	42	14	309	1054
F	33	342	3	269	0	15	102	43	36	41	886	1770
G	12	42	6	2	47	0	6	0	11	0	67	193
I	100	193	10	145	332	34	0	44	98	21	377	1354
IRL	8	61	0	13	68	0	10	0	7	3	23	193
LUX	11	5	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	4	30
NL	73	112	21	82	76	7	83	18	0	9	169	650
P	10	18	4	16	41	0	23	5	4	0	36	157
UK	28	515	36	184	981	24	197	39	128	30	0	2162
Total	354	1489	109	913	2518	107	661	261	582	147	2724	9865

Table 20 (below) shows the distribution of students awarded ERASMUS support by country of the host institution of higher education. Over two-thirds of the EC students spending a period of study at an institution of higher education in another country of the European Community with the help of ERASMUS went to three countries - the United Kingdom (27.6%), France (25.5%) and the Federal Republic of Germany (15.1%). Spain (9.3%) and Italy (6.7%) were the 4th and 5th major host countries for ERASMUS students in 1988/89.

Tables 19-21 provide information on the flows of students to and from the individual countries of the European Community. As expected, the flows were not distributed evenly and we note a substantial concentration in some cases.

Table 20: ERASMUS Students' Country of Home Institution and Host Country 1988/89
(percentage by country of home institution)

Country of home inst.	Host country											Total
	B	D	DK	E	F	G	I	IRL	NL	P	UK	
B		12.5	3.0	8.0	26.9	1.5	3.0	3.0	27.9	.7	13.5	100.0
D	1.5			9.0	27.1	.8	6.0	4.1	7.6	1.2	42.7	100.0
DK	3.2	9.6		8.6	20.9	.5	7.5	3.7	7.5	2.7	35.8	100.0
E	4.5	12.6	1.6		33.4	.6	10.5	2.2	4.0	1.3	29.3	100.0
F	1.9	19.3	.2	15.2		.8	5.8	2.4	2.0	2.3	50.1	100.0
G	6.2	21.8	3.1	1.0	24.4		3.1		5.7		34.7	100.0
I	7.4	14.3	.7	10.7	24.5	2.5		3.2	7.2	1.6	27.8	100.0
IRL	4.1	31.6		6.7	35.2		5.2		3.6	1.6	11.9	100.0
LUX	36.7	16.7			33.3						13.3	100.0
NL	11.2	17.2	3.2	12.6	11.7	1.1	12.8	2.8		1.4	26.0	100.0
P	6.4	11.5	2.5	10.2	26.1		14.6	3.2	2.5		22.9	100.0
UK	1.3	23.8	1.7	8.5	45.4	1.1	9.1	1.8	5.9	1.4		100.0
Total	3.6	15.1	1.1	9.3	25.5	1.1	6.7	2.6	5.9	1.5	27.6	100.0
(n)	(354)	(1489)	(109)	(913)	(2518)	(107)	(661)	(261)	(582)	(147)	(2724)	(9865)

Table 21: ERASMUS Students' Country of Home Institution and Host Country 1988/89
(percentage by host country)

Country of home inst.	Host Country											Total
	B	D	DK	E	F	G	I	IRL	NL	P	UK	
B		3.4	11.0	3.5	4.3	5.6	1.8	4.6	19.2	2.0	2.0	4.1
D	7.3			16.9	18.4	13.1	15.6	26.8	22.3	14.3	26.9	17.4
DK	1.7	1.2		1.8	1.5	.9	2.1	2.7	2.4	3.4	2.5	1.9
E	13.3	8.9	15.6		14.0	5.6	16.8	8.8	7.2	9.5	11.3	10.7
F	9.3	23.0	2.8	29.5		14.0	15.4	16.5	6.2	27.9	32.5	17.9
G	3.4	2.8	5.5	.2	1.9		.9		1.9		2.5	2.0
I	28.2	13.0	9.2	15.9	13.2	31.8		16.9	16.8	14.3	13.8	13.7
IRL	2.3	4.1		1.4	2.7		1.5		1.2	2.0	.8	2.0
LUX	3.1	.3			.4						.1	.3
NL	20.6	7.5	19.3	9.0	3.0	6.5	12.6	6.9		6.1	6.2	6.6
P	2.8	1.2	3.7	1.8	1.6		3.5	1.9	.7		1.3	1.6
UK	7.9	34.6	33.0	20.2	39.0	22.4	29.8	14.9	22.0	20.4		21.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(n)	(354)	(1489)	(109)	(913)	(2518)	(107)	(661)	(261)	(582)	(147)	(2724)	(9865)

The United Kingdom and France were the most frequent host countries of ERASMUS supported students in 1988/89. More than half of the students from almost all other EC countries went to one of these two countries.

The three countries most frequently represented among ERASMUS students exchange large numbers of students among themselves. 50% of French and 43% of German students went to the United Kingdom, 45% of British and 27% of German students to France, and finally 24% of British and 19% of French students went to the Federal Republic of Germany.

Altogether, 40% of the ERASMUS-supported student exchanges took place between France, Germany and the United Kingdom. 46% comprised exchanges between these three countries and all other Member States of the European Community; only 14% of the exchanges did not involve either France, Germany or the U.K.

Among students from the other EC Member States, many Danish and Greek students went to the United Kingdom. Spanish, Portuguese and Italian students notably went to the United Kingdom and France. Irish students frequently went to France or Germany. Belgian students often went to France or the Netherlands. Dutch students spread more evenly over EC countries than students from any other EC country.

Turning to the host country we note that France, Denmark, Germany and Italy hosted high proportions of British students, whereas in Spain, Portugal and the United Kingdom many French students were represented. In Belgium and Greece Italian students formed the largest group of incoming students, whereas in Ireland students from German institutions of higher education were most often represented.

3.2 Field of Study

A study period in another country of the European Community has become a relatively frequent phenomenon in some fields of study, but remains rare in others. In looking at percentages of students by field of study we note that 25.6% of ERASMUS grantees in 1988/89 were enrolled in business studies and 21.6% in foreign languages. Law (9.1%), social sciences (8.3%) and engineering (7.4%) ranked next.

Although we have not compared this data in detail to student statistics of the member states of the European Community we can say with some confidence that study abroad supported by the ERASMUS programme was relatively common (and expected to be so) in 1988/89 among students enrolled in foreign languages and in business studies. The percentage of ERASMUS grantees from almost all other fields was lower than the proportion of the students from these fields among all students enrolled at institutions of higher education in the European Community. Study abroad in the framework of the ERASMUS scheme remained exceptional for students enrolled in education.

As Table 22 shows, the number of foreign language ICPs supported by the ERASMUS programme was larger than the number of business studies ICPs. However the business studies programmes are much larger with, on average, 27.1 students per ICP (as compared to 6-14 students in other major fields). The second highest average number (13.4) of ERASMUS grantees was in law ICPs, whereas it was only about 6 in medicine/health sciences, natural sciences and engineering. Each sending departmental unit in business had, on average, 10.8 ERASMUS-supported students. Law programmes were second in this respect with 5.4 students per sending departmental unit. The smallest flows were natural sciences with 2.8 students on average per sending unit. One should note that these figures were influenced by a small number of exceptionally large business studies programmes.

Table 22: Ratio of ERASMUS Students per Inter-University Cooperation Programme and Departmental Unit 1988/89 - by Field of Study

Field of study	Students %	Programmes (ICPs) %	Depart-mental units	Students per ICP (mean)	Students per sending dept. unit (mean)
Business studies	25.6	10.6	12.5	27.1	10.8
Foreign languages	21.6	21.0	20.2	10.7	4.8
Law	9.1	7.0	7.6	13.4	5.4
Social sciences	8.3	9.6	9.5	8.0	3.8
Engineering	7.4	13.4	12.2	6.0	3.3
Natural sciences	5.5	9.3	10.7	6.3	2.8
Architecture	3.3	2.8	2.5	10.6	4.9
Art	3.0	3.0	3.4	10.5	4.1
Humanities	3.5	4.8	4.4	6.9	3.1
Medical sciences	3.1	4.7	4.1	5.9	3.5
Others	9.4	13.7	13.6	7.2	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	10.5	4.8

Table 23 shows how EC grantees from each country (country of home institution) were distributed in 1988/89 according to field of study, whereas Table 24 indicates the opposite percentages, i.e. the distribution of students from each field of study according to country of home institutions. Table 25 shows the distribution by field of study of ERASMUS students in each host country, and Table 26 shows again the reverse percentage, i.e. the most frequent host countries for students from each field of study.

Table 23 shows that

- business studies was the most frequent field for ERASMUS grantees from the United Kingdom (43%), the Federal Republic of Germany (34%), Ireland

(33%), France (27%), and the Netherlands (19%);

- foreign languages dominated in the case of Spain (37%), Italy (25%), and Denmark (19%);
- other fields were most frequent in the case of three countries: 24% of Luxembourgeois and 23% of Greek ERASMUS grantees were enrolled in law and 13% of Portuguese grantees in social sciences, although in these cases the numbers involved were very small.

Table 23: ERASMUS Students' Field of Study 1988/89 by Country of Home Institution (percentage by country of home institution; absolute numbers in brackets)

Field of study	Country of home institution												Total
	B	D	DK	E	F	G	I	IRL	LUX	NL	P	UK	
Agriculture	3.7 (15)	.5 (8)	2.7 (5)	1.2 (13)	2.4 (42)		1.9 (26)	2.6 (5)		2.3 (15)	6.8 (11)	.9 (20)	1.6 (160)
Architecture	.7 (3)	2.0 (34)	7.1 (13)	2.1 (22)	.9 (16)	1.5 (3)	10.4 (140)	2.6 (5)	4.8 (1)	2.9 (19)	7.5 (12)	2.6 (56)	3.3 (324)
Art and design	2.0 (8)	2.5 (43)	2.7 (5)	3.7 (39)	1.7 (30)	.5 (1)	1.8 (24)	4.6 (9)	4.8 (1)	6.2 (41)	.6 (1)	4.5 (97)	3.0 (299)
Business	9.0 (36)	33.5 (574)	7.7 (14)	15.5 (165)	27.4 (488)	8.2 (16)	7.5 (101)	32.5 (63)	14.3 (3)	18.9 (125)	6.8 (11)	43.1 (933)	25.6 (2529)
Education	3.2 (13)	2.3 (40)	3.3 (6)	.9 (10)	.3 (6)	4.6 (9)	.8 (11)	.5 (1)		1.7 (11)		.9 (19)	1.3 (126)
Engineering	10.0 (40)	8.3 (143)	12.6 (23)	4.4 (47)	13.3 (237)	14.9 (29)	1.6 (22)	4.6 (9)	9.5 (2)	4.7 (31)	10.6 (17)	6.2 (134)	7.4 (734)
Geography	2.5 (10)	1.8 (30)	9.9 (18)	4.9 (52)	1.4 (25)	5.2 (10)	.8 (11)	2.1 (4)		.6 (4)	11.2 (18)	1.2 (25)	2.1 (207)
Humanities	1.0 (4)	2.5 (43)	3.8 (7)	3.5 (37)	2.0 (36)	6.2 (12)	7.2 (98)		4.8 (1)	4.5 (30)	6.8 (11)	3.1 (67)	3.5 (346)
Languages	25.2 (101)	18.6 (318)	19.2 (35)	37.3 (397)	24.7 (440)	4.6 (9)	24.8 (335)	32.0 (62)		14.7 (97)	10.6 (17)	15.2 (329)	21.6 (2140)
Law	17.7 (71)	10.2 (174)	3.8 (7)	8.1 (86)	9.1 (162)	23.2 (45)	8.4 (113)	3.6 (7)	23.8 (5)	11.4 (75)	5.0 (8)	6.6 (142)	9.1 (895)
Mathematics	2.5 (10)	2.7 (46)	.5 (1)	2.6 (28)	2.7 (48)	3.1 (6)	2.4 (33)	.5 (1)	9.5 (2)	3.2 (21)	10.6 (17)	2.0 (44)	2.6 (257)
Medical sciences	4.2 (17)	1.9 (33)	5.5 (10)	5.2 (55)	.8 (14)	11.3 (22)	8.3 (112)		4.8 (1)	3.3 (22)	2.5 (4)	1.0 (21)	3.1 (311)
Natural sciences	4.5 (18)	4.8 (83)	2.2 (4)	4.5 (48)	7.8 (138)	7.7 (15)	4.9 (66)	5.7 (11)	14.3 (3)	7.6 (50)	5.6 (9)	4.7 (101)	5.5 (546)
Social sciences	7.5 (30)	7.2 (124)	18.7 (34)	5.1 (54)	3.8 (68)	7.7 (15)	18.5 (250)	8.2 (16)	9.5 (2)	11.2 (74)	13.0 (21)	6.3 (137)	8.3 (825)
Communication	1.7 (7)				.1 (1)	1.0 (2)						.2 (4)	.1 (14)
Other areas	4.5 (18)	.8 (14)								.2 (1)	.6 (1)	.4 (8)	.4 (42)
Various		.4 (7)		1.0 (11)	1.6 (28)		.7 (10)	.5 (1)		6.7 (44)	1.9 (3)	1.2 (27)	1.3 (131)
Total (n)	100.0 (401)	100.0 (1714)	100.0 (182)	100.0 (1064)	100.0 (1779)	100.0 (194)	100.0 (1352)	100.0 (194)	100.0 (21)	100.0 (660)	100.0 (161)	100.0 (2164)	100.0 (9886)

Table 24 indicates that

- business studies were dominant in study abroad programmes in the United Kingdom, France and the Federal Republic of Germany: 79% of all

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ERASMUS grantees in these fields studied in one of those three countries prior to going abroad. A similar concentration can be observed in the case of engineering (70%).

- At the opposite extreme, only 22% of medical students were from these three countries; most were from Italy (36%) and Spain (18%).
- 43% of architecture students supported by an ERASMUS grant were from Italy.

As already discussed, these figures to some extent reflect the fields of study and countries of a few very large programmes.

Table 24: ERASMUS Students' Field of Study 1988/89 by Country of Home Institution (percentage by field of study)

	Country of home institution												Total
Field of study	B	D	DK	E	F	G	I	IRL	LUX	NL	P	UK	
Agriculture	9.4	5.0	3.1	8.1	26.2		16.2	3.1		9.4	6.9	12.5	100.0
Architecture	.9	10.5	4.0	6.8	4.9	.9	43.2	1.5	.3	5.9	3.7	17.3	100.0
Art and design	2.7	14.4	1.7	13.0	10.0	.3	8.0	3.0	.3	13.7	.3	32.4	100.0
Business	1.4	22.7	.6	6.5	19.3	.6	4.0	2.5	.1	4.9	.4	36.9	100.0
Education	10.3	31.7	4.8	7.9	4.8	7.1	8.7	.8		8.7		15.1	100.0
Engineering	5.4	19.5	3.1	6.4	32.3	4.0	3.0	1.2	.3	4.2	2.3	18.3	100.0
Geography	4.8	14.5	8.7	25.1	12.1	4.8	5.3	1.9		1.9	8.7	12.1	100.0
Humanities	1.2	12.4	2.0	10.7	10.4	3.5	28.3		.3	8.7	3.2	19.4	100.0
Languages	4.7	14.9	1.6	18.6	20.6	.4	15.7	2.9		4.5	.8	15.4	100.0
Law	7.9	19.4	.8	9.6	18.1	5.0	12.6	.8	.6	8.4	.9	15.9	100.0
Mathematics	3.9	17.9	.4	10.9	18.7	2.3	12.8	.4	.8	8.2	6.6	17.1	100.0
Medical sciences	5.5	10.6	3.2	17.7	4.5	7.1	36.0		.3	7.1	1.3	6.8	100.0
Natural sciences	3.3	15.2	.7	8.8	25.3	2.7	12.1	2.0	.5	9.2	1.6	18.5	100.0
Social sciences	3.6	15.0	4.1	6.5	8.2	1.8	30.3	1.9	.2	9.0	2.5	16.6	100.0
Communication	50.0				7.1	14.3						28.6	100.0
Other areas	42.9	33.3								2.4	2.4	19.0	100.0
Various		5.3		8.4	21.4		7.6	.8		33.6	2.3	20.6	100.0
Total	4.1	17.3	1.8	10.8	18.0	2.0	13.7	2.0	.2	6.7	1.6	21.9	100.0
(n)	(401)	(1714)	(182)	(1064)	(1779)	(194)	(1352)	(194)	(21)	(660)	(161)	(2164)	(9886)

Table 25 indicates that

- business studies was the most frequent field of study (prior to going abroad) among all students going to the Federal Republic of Germany (32%), the United Kingdom (30%), and France (28%);
- foreign languages accounted for the highest proportion of students going to Spain (31%), Denmark (29%), Ireland (26%), and Italy (25%);
- students going to Portugal and Greece (19% each) were often enrolled in architecture. Social sciences accounted for the highest proportion of students going to Belgium (23%), and students going to the Netherlands were most frequently enrolled in law (17%).

As Table 26 shows, the United Kingdom was the most frequent destination of ERASMUS grantees in six of the ten major (in terms of the number of ERASMUS grantees) fields of study. There was a substantial concentration in

the case of engineering (44%), whereas in architecture, business studies, natural sciences, social sciences and art those proportions were substantially smaller (21-33%). The degree of concentration in favour of certain host countries is even more obvious if we exclude the respective home students from the total. Of all ERASMUS grantees in engineering not coming from British institutions of higher education, 53% spent their ERASMUS-supported stay abroad at institutions of higher education in the United Kingdom. Among ERASMUS grantees in other major fields, the largest proportion went to France: in law (30%), foreign languages and medical fields (25% each), and finally humanities (22%).

Table 25: ERASMUS Students' Field of Study 1988/89 by Host Country (percentage by host country)

Field of study	Country of host institution											Total
	B	D	DK	E	F	G	I	IRL	NL	P	UK	
Agriculture	2.6	.7	3.7	.9	1.7	2.8	.2	1.9	3.4	2.0	2.0	1.6
Architecture	1.7	1.8	6.4	4.2	1.6	18.9	7.4	3.1	4.1	19.0	2.7	3.3
Art and design	.6	2.8		4.1	2.2		4.5	5.7	9.3		2.4	3.0
Business	6.3	32.4	4.6	25.5	28.3		19.7	13.0	13.3	6.1	30.3	25.7
Education	1.7	1.3	11.0	1.2	.7	.9	1.7	1.5	2.1	.7	1.1	1.3
Engineering	6.0	6.3	4.6	4.3	7.3	12.3	2.4	5.4	1.9	8.8	11.7	7.4
Geography	2.9	1.4	12.8	4.2	1.4	14.2	1.4	2.7	2.2	6.1	1.3	2.1
Humanities	1.1	4.8	6.4	2.6	3.0	2.8	8.2	1.5	3.6	10.2	2.4	3.5
Languages	20.9	23.4	29.4	31.2	21.5	10.4	24.5	26.1	13.6	16.3	18.7	21.6
Law	9.2	9.9		9.1	10.8	11.3	9.8	5.4	17.2	4.8	6.0	9.1
Mathematics	2.0	1.9	5.5	.7	3.5	3.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	4.1	3.1	2.6
Medical sciences	12.0	2.6	7.3	3.1	3.1	8.5	2.6	1.9	3.4	2.0	2.2	3.1
Natural sciences	5.7	4.8	3.7	2.8	5.6	6.6	4.8	5.4	7.2	6.8	6.5	5.5
Social sciences	22.9	5.5	4.6	5.4	8.0	7.5	9.7	24.1	7.4	8.2	7.9	8.4
Communication	1.4				.2						.1	.1
Other areas	.3								6.2		.1	.4
Various	2.6	.3		.9	1.0		1.5	.8	3.4	4.8	1.6	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(n)	(349)	(1487)	(109)	(913)	(2510)	(106)	(660)	(261)	(581)	(147)	(2718)	(9841)

Table 26: ERASMUS Students' Field of Study 1988/89 by Host Country (percentage by field of study)

Field of study	Country of host institution											Total
	B	D	DK	E	F	G	I	IRL	NL	P	UK	
Agriculture	5.6	6.9	2.5	5.0	26.2	1.9	.6	3.1	12.5	1.9	33.7	100.0
Architecture	1.9	8.4	2.2	11.8	12.7	6.2	15.2	2.5	7.5	8.7	23.0	100.0
Art and design	.7	14.0		12.4	18.1		10.0	5.0	18.1		21.7	100.0
Business	.9	19.1	.2	9.2	28.1		5.1	1.3	3.0	.4	32.6	100.0
Education	4.8	16.0	9.6	8.8	13.6	.8	8.8	3.2	9.6	.8	24.0	100.0
Engineering	2.9	12.9	.7	5.4	25.3	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.8	43.7	100.0
Geography	4.9	10.2	6.8	18.4	17.0	7.3	4.4	3.4	6.3	4.4	17.0	100.0
Humanities	1.2	20.8	2.0	7.0	21.9	.9	15.8	1.2	6.1	4.4	18.7	100.0
Languages	3.4	16.4	1.5	13.4	25.3	.5	7.6	3.2	3.7	1.1	23.8	100.0
Law	3.6	16.4		9.3	30.4	1.3	7.3	1.6	11.2	.8	18.1	100.0
Mathematics	2.8	11.1	2.4	2.4	35.2	1.6	4.0	1.6	3.6	2.4	33.2	100.0
Medical sciences	13.7	12.4	2.6	9.1	25.1	2.9	5.5	1.6	6.5	1.0	19.5	100.0
Natural sciences	3.7	13.1	.7	4.8	26.0	1.3	5.9	2.6	7.7	1.8	32.4	100.0
Social sciences	9.7	10.0	.6	6.0	24.6	1.0	7.8	7.7	5.2	1.5	26.0	100.0
Communication	35.7				35.7						28.6	100.0
Other areas	2.4				2.4				87.8		7.3	100.0
Various	6.9	3.8		6.1	19.8		7.6	1.5	15.3	5.3	33.6	100.0
Total	3.5	15.1	1.1	9.3	25.5	1.1	6.7	2.7	5.9	1.5	27.6	100.0
(n)	(349)	(1487)	(109)	(913)	(2510)	(106)	(660)	(261)	(581)	(147)	(2718)	(9841)

Our analysis of Table 26 so far has concentrated on the two most frequent host countries. In addition, a substantial proportion of

- business students went to Germany,

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- foreign language students to Germany and Spain,
- students in medical fields to Belgium and Germany.

We note that Italy and Spain were frequently hosts of architecture students, the Netherlands of art and design students and finally Germany and Italy of humanities' students.

Altogether the data presented in this section shows substantial differences between fields of study as regards all the indicators examined. As a rule we note that the average number of students going abroad per programme or per sending departmental unit was especially high in fields where the overall number of students going abroad with ERASMUS support was high. In addition we note that the focus on certain host countries in some fields of study might partly reflect both the teaching and learning opportunities in higher education as well as the practical experiences which sending institutions expect might be acquired in the respective countries, such as archeological sites in Greece or historic buildings in Italy.

3.3 Ratio of Actual Number of Students to Grants Originally Awarded

As reported in Chapter 1, grants were originally awarded to about 16,000 students. According to the data available at the ERASMUS Bureau in Summer 1990, which forms the basis of this statistical survey the actual number of ERASMUS students corresponded to 62% of the original estimates. Thus, 38% less students than expected went abroad with an ERASMUS Mobility Grant. The data available permits a comparison of differences in the ratio of actual student numbers to original estimates by country of home institution, host country and field of study.

As Table 27 indicates, the actual number of students participating was almost as high as the original estimates or even higher in the cases of Luxembourg, Italy and Denmark, i.e. countries with high ratios of "free movers" (see chapter 5). On the other hand particularly low proportions of the actual numbers of students travelling can be observed for France and Ireland. However the low ratio of French students is due to the fact that a substantial number of French universities provided the respective documents to their NGAA too late to be included in this data set.

An updated statistical overview by the ERASMUS Bureau in March 1991 indicates that the actual number of students travelling (including free movers) corresponded to 70% of the original estimates. According to this data, the ratio

of the actual number of students to original awards was especially high in the case of the United Kingdom (79%) (in addition to Luxembourg, Italy and Denmark). In most Member States (e.g. France 60%) the ratio ranged from 59% to 67%. The number of Irish students actually going abroad was, however, less than half of that originally expected.

Table 27: Ratio of Actual Number of ERASMUS Students to Grants Originally Awarded 1988/89 - by Country of Home Institution

Country	Grants originally awarded	Actual number of ERASMUS students	Actual number/ original award ratio
B	675	403	59.7
D	2,859	1,715	59.9
DK	230	187	81.3
E	1,647	1,064	64.6
F	3,677	1,779	48.4
GR	309	194	62.8
I	1,380	1,390	100.7
IRL	398	193	48.5
LUX	1	31	3100.0
NL	1,077	664	61.7
P	239	161	67.4
UK	3,515	2,164	61.6
Total	16,007	9,945	62.

Table 28: Ratio of Actual Number of ERASMUS Students to Grants Originally Awarded 1988/89 - by Host Country

Host Country	Grants originally awarded	Actual number of ERASMUS Students	Actual number/ originally awarded ratio
Demark	234	109	46.6
Greece	220	107	48.6
Belgium	676	354	52.3
Germany	2,652	1,489	56.1
Netherlands	1,028	581	56.5
Spain	1,578	913	57.9
Italy	1,127	661	58.7
Portugal	243	147	60.5
Luxemburg	1	-	-
United Kingdom	4,198	2,725	64.9
Ireland	393	262	66.7
France	3,657	2,519	68.9
Missing data	-	81	-
Total	16,007	9,948	62.1

As regards host country, we note that the ratio of students actually going to those estimated was highest in the case of France, Ireland and the United Kingdom, (see Table 28). According to the estimates in the approved applications, these countries were expected to receive more students than they proposed to send.

The low "drop-out" in students going to these countries reinforce their popularity as host country, presumably because their respective languages are more widely known than any other.

The ratio of actual student numbers to estimates varied substantially by field of study, as Table 29 shows. The ratio of students actually participating was 84% in mathematics but only 48% in engineering.

Table 29: Ratio of Actual Number of ERASMUS Students to Grants Originally Awarded 1988/89 - by Field of Study

Field of study	Grants originally awarded	Actual number of ERASMUS Students	Actual number/ originally awarded ratio
Engineering	1,515	734	48.4
Agriculture	305	160	52.5
Geography	376	207	55.1
Education	228	126	55.3
Natural sciences	973	546	56.1
Law	1,549	895	57.8
Business	4,217	2,529	60.0
Humanities	543	346	63.7
Social sciences	1,251	825	65.9
Languages	3,211	2,141	66.7
Art and design	435	299	68.7
Medical sciences	417	311	74.6
Communication	18	14	77.8
Architecture	413	324	78.5
Mathematics	307	257	83.7
Other areas/various missing data	371	234	
Total	16,129	9,948	61.7

3.4 Timing of the Study Abroad Period

The timing of the study period abroad is crucial in many respects: should students be socialized in foreign environments at an early stage? Should study in another country be part of the early foundation in a field of study or part of subsequent specialization, and should the period of study in other countries be linked to rhythms of examinations in the course programme in general? These are all important questions in this respect.

Table 30 provides information about the actual timing of the study period abroad on the part of the ERASMUS-supported students. We note a diversity of arrangements for going to another country of the European Community ranging from the first to the sixth year of study, or even later. Study abroad in the third year was by far the most widespread mode in 1988/89: 32.8% of students suppor-

ted by the ERASMUS scheme in 1988/89 had completed two years of study at the home institution before they went abroad. 3.5% of ERASMUS-supported students went abroad in their first year of study and 14.9% in their second year of study.

Thus, altogether 51.2% studied in another country of the European Community not later than in the third year of study. Study abroad in the fourth year was reported by 20.8% of the ERASMUS-supported students, in the fifth year by 16.5%, and in 6th year or above by 11.6%. On average, students had completed 2.8 years of study prior to the study period abroad (see below, Table 37).

Table 30: ERASMUS Students' Timing of the Study Period Abroad 1988/89 - by Country of Home Institution (percentage)

Country of home institution	Years of study						Total
	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	6th year and above	
B	.0	2.8	22.0	21.7	47.0	6.6	100.0
D	1.5	17.8	33.4	24.0	11.1	12.1	100.0
DK	.6	.0	24.0	24.6	26.9	24.0	100.0
E	.0	4.9	9.5	22.1	31.0	32.6	100.0
F	1.9	16.4	30.1	33.9	13.4	4.3	100.0
G	17.3	16.2	8.9	19.9	22.5	15.2	100.0
I	.0	4.7	16.6	27.1	28.4	23.2	100.0
IRL	.5	11.5	68.2	7.8	6.3	5.7	100.0
LUX	.0	.0	50.0	.0	.0	50.0	100.0
NL	.0	.0	33.3	20.0	26.7	20.0	100.0
P	1.7	.9	21.6	17.2	44.0	14.7	100.0
UK	9.4	25.4	54.4	6.7	3.0	1.1	100.0
Total	3.5	14.9	32.8	20.8	16.5	11.6	100.0
(n)	(284)	(1206)	(2662)	(1685)	(1343)	(938)	(8118)

We have to take into consideration that "year of study" or "years of prior study" might be interpreted differently. Some programme directors might have taken into account only the prior study period of the specific course programme, whereas others might have reported the actual numbers of years the students had been enrolled prior to their stay abroad (including repeat year and extension of study).

The timing chosen varied substantially according to home country:

- In two countries, study abroad was provided almost exclusively in the first three years. The percentage of ERASMUS grantees going abroad during the third year of study at the latest was 89% in the United Kingdom and 80% in Ireland. The average length of study prior to the study abroad period was 1.8 years in the case of students from British institutions and 2.3 years in the case

of students from Irish institutions of higher education.

- In the Federal Republic of Germany, the third year abroad also was the most frequent provision, but study abroad in the fourth year or later was much more frequent than in the case of Ireland and the United Kingdom. On average, students from German institutions of higher education had completed 2.8 study years prior to the study period in another country of the European Community.
- The largest proportion of French ERASMUS-supported students went abroad during their fourth year of study (34%). On average, French students only had completed 2.6 years of study prior to the study period abroad.
- In the remaining 6 countries (Luxembourg and the Netherlands are not included here because of the limited number of students for whom information was provided), a study period abroad during the fifth year of study is the most frequent mode. On average, Greek students had spent 2.7 years of prior study. The respective figure was 3.3 years for Belgian, 3.5 years for Portuguese, 3.6 for Italian, 3.7 years for Danish and 3.8 for Spanish students (see Table 37).

The clear dominance of study periods abroad during the first three years of study for students from Ireland and the United Kingdom reflects the fact that the majority of university course programmes in these countries comprise only three years of study. The differences of timing among the other countries, however, cannot be predominantly attributed to differences in the duration of study up to the first university degree.

As Table 31 shows, the timing reflects - apart from national modes of duration of course programmes - the role of experience abroad in the framework of the respective disciplines as well. Relatively early stages of studying abroad can be by far most frequently observed in business studies (75%) and also applied for about half of the students in art and design, mathematics, social sciences and foreign languages. In contrast, the majority of students in architecture (65%), geography (64%), medicine/health sciences (60%) and agriculture (54%) went abroad at a relatively late stage, i.e. not earlier than in their fifth year of study. The field of study distribution as regards the timing of study abroad partly reflects the fact that students from countries with course programmes of a relatively short duration were more frequently enrolled in business studies and languages and social sciences. But, in part, it represented discipline-specific modes; for example, a preference for study abroad in advanced stages of studies. There seem to be various factors involved: relatively late stages of study abroad seem to have been preferred in cases where general experience in the host country as such has limited importance for the academic discipline, where there was an emphasis on the

completion of the acquisition of core knowledge prior to some specialization abroad, or where study abroad was exceptional in that field.

Table 31: ERASMUS Students' Timing of Study Period Abroad 1988/89 - by Field of Study (percentage)

Field of study	Years of study						Total
	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	6th year and above	
Agriculture	.8	8.1	20.3	17.1	26.0	27.6	100.0
Architecture	.0	2.2	17.0	16.2	24.0	40.6	100.0
Art and design	.0	26.3	28.6	17.4	16.1	11.6	100.0
Business	10.0	25.9	39.5	13.3	8.1	3.1	100.0
Education	.0	8.9	23.2	32.1	21.4	14.3	100.0
Engineering	1.3	6.5	33.2	20.4	24.6	14.1	100.0
Geography	1.8	5.8	19.3	8.8	33.9	30.4	100.0
Humanities	1.5	11.3	23.6	20.7	21.8	21.1	100.0
Languages	.4	13.4	33.9	26.2	17.2	8.9	100.0
Law	.7	4.1	37.7	26.6	22.2	8.7	100.0
Mathematics	.9	19.1	30.2	21.9	19.5	8.4	100.0
Medical sciences	2.4	10.4	8.1	19.0	20.4	39.8	100.0
Natural sciences	2.2	5.1	30.3	25.9	16.2	20.3	100.0
Social sciences	3.1	13.7	32.1	25.2	15.7	10.2	100.0
Communication	.0	30.8	.0	46.2	23.1	.0	100.0
Other areas	.0	22.5	10.0	45.0	15.0	7.5	100.0
Various	1.8	27.3	43.6	9.1	7.3	10.9	100.0
Total	3.5	14.9	32.8	20.7	16.6	11.5	100.0
(n)	(284)	(1206)	(2660)	(1683)	(1344)	(936)	(8113)

3.5 Duration of the Study Abroad Period

As regards the duration of the study period in another country, we note quite a diversity. 37% of all ERASMUS grantees went abroad for 4-6 months, 32% for a shorter period (mostly three months) and 31% for more than half a year (mostly one academic year). It should be noted that in 1988/89 the ERASMUS scheme provided support for periods shorter than three months or for longer than one year only in exceptional cases.

In the subsequent text the typical modes of duration of study will be called

- "short duration": three months (or single academic terms),
- "half-year duration": 4-6 months, where differences in length of semesters and terms account predominantly for the respective number of months reported,
- "one-year duration": again differences reported of stays between 7 and 12 months predominantly reflect the length of the academic year.

It should be noted here that among study abroad programmes supported in the framework of the "Joint Study Programmes" between 1976 and 1984 which

responded to a questionnaire in 1985, 51.0% provided for relatively long periods abroad (39.0% 7-12 months and 12.0% more than 12 months), 19.0% for 13-26 weeks and 26.5% for shorter periods (F. Dalichow and U. Teichler. *Recognition of Study Abroad in the European Community*. Luxembourg 1986, pp. 27-28). In contrast, "half-year duration" is the most frequent mode for ERASMUS-supported students. ERASMUS students going abroad for one academic year were frequently enrolled in relatively large programmes.

A "short duration" was a frequent mode for students from Italy (49%), Greece (48%), Portugal (47%), and Spain (41%), as Table 32 shows. On the other hand, "one-year duration" was frequent among the students from Ireland (63%) and also from France (43%) and Germany (41%).

Table 32: ERASMUS Students' Duration of Study Period Abroad 1988/89 - by Country of Home Institution (percentage)

	Duration					Total	
Country of home inst.	1 - 2 months	3 months	4 - 6 months	7 - 12 months	13 months and more	Percent	Mean
B		42.1	48.6	9.2		100.0	4.4
D	.5	14.9	43.9	37.4	3.3	100.0	7.2
DK	1.1	31.0	39.0	28.3	.5	100.0	5.5
E	1.2	40.0	32.0	26.8		100.0	5.3
F	1.2	25.0	31.0	37.7	5.1	100.0	7.1
G		48.2	31.4	20.4		100.0	4.7
I	.4	48.6	39.4	11.5		100.0	4.6
IRL	1.0	17.6	17.6	61.1	2.6	100.0	7.5
LUX	33.3	16.7	33.3	16.7		100.0	5.0
NL	2.9	34.5	49.4	13.0	.2	100.0	4.7
P		46.6	30.4	23.0		100.0	5.1
UK	.5	30.0	33.0	30.4	6.2	100.0	7.0
Total	.8	31.3	36.8	28.1	2.9	100.0	6.2
(n)	(82)	(3070)	(3608)	(2751)	(284)	(9795)	(9795)

Table 33: ERASMUS Students' Duration of Study Period Abroad 1988/89 - by Host Country (percentage)

	Duration					Total	
Host country	1 - 2 months	3 months	4 - 6 months	7 - 12 months	13 months and more	Percent	Mean
B	.9	39.2	47.8	12.1		100.0	4.8
D	1.1	25.5	39.5	28.5	5.3	100.0	6.9
DK		55.8	39.4	4.8		100.0	3.9
E	.9	31.4	40.0	24.5	3.3	100.0	5.9
F	.4	23.5	37.0	35.4	3.7	100.0	6.8
G		52.1	44.7	3.2		100.0	3.9
I	1.4	36.0	42.9	19.7		100.0	5.1
IRL	1.2	26.2	35.8	36.5	.4	100.0	6.0
NL	1.4	45.8	44.0	8.8		100.0	4.4
P	6.2	45.2	32.2	16.4		100.0	4.6
UK	.5	34.4	29.8	32.3	3.1	100.0	6.5
Total	.8	31.3	36.9	28.1	2.9	100.0	6.2
(n)	(78)	(3043)	(3586)	(2737)	(284)	(9728)	(9728)

A "short duration" was most common among students going to Denmark (56%), Greece (52%), Portugal (51%). On the other hand, a "one-year duration" was more frequent among students going to France (39%), Ireland (37%), the United Kingdom (35%) and Germany (34%), as Table 33 shows. Various factors may contribute to those variations: recent or long traditions of study abroad programmes, foreign language competency, and a high proportion of programmes of mandatory study abroad (notably in business studies and engineering).

Table 34: ERASMUS Students' Duration of Study Period Abroad 1988/89 - by Field of Study (percentage)

	Duration					Total	
Field of study	1 - 2 months	3 months	4 - 6 months	7 - 12 months	13 months and more	Percent	Mean
Agriculture	1.9	38.4	50.9	8.2	.6	100.0	4.7
Architecture	3.9	61.0	27.4	7.7		100.0	3.9
Art and design	4.7	62.8	19.5	13.1		100.0	4.2
Business	.3	18.3	40.3	30.5	10.7	100.0	8.3
Education		49.6	38.4	12.0		100.0	4.4
Engineering	.4	26.0	33.0	40.4	.3	100.0	6.7
Geography	2.4	56.8	29.1	11.7		100.0	4.4
Humanities	1.5	40.8	34.0	23.8		100.0	5.2
Languages	.5	25.7	42.7	31.1		100.0	5.8
Law	.1	25.1	40.9	33.9		100.0	5.8
Mathematics	.4	36.6	35.0	27.6	.4	100.0	5.5
Medical sciences	1.3	62.8	23.6	12.0	.3	100.0	4.3
Natural sciences	.9	39.0	27.5	32.0	.6	100.0	5.8
Social sciences	1.0	36.8	35.9	25.9	.4	100.0	5.3
Communication		85.7	14.3			100.0	3.1
Other areas	2.4	71.4	26.2			100.0	3.4
Various		42.6	20.2	36.4	.8	100.0	5.9
Total	.8	31.3	36.9	28.1	2.9	100.0	6.2
(n)	(80)	(3051)	(3594)	(2740)	(284)	(9749)	(9749)

A "short duration" clearly dominated in five fields of study, as Table 34 shows: art (68%), architecture (65%), medicine/health sciences (64%), geography (59%) and education (50%). A "one-year duration" is most common for students in business studies and engineering (both 41%).

Relatively short periods of study abroad were frequent in graduate studies. 45% of students who went abroad in their fifth year of study and 44% going abroad in their sixth year reported a duration of at most three months - as compared to 24% of second-year and 6% of first-year ERASMUS grantees.

3.6 Biographical Profile of Participating Students

As regards the biographical profile of students being awarded an ERASMUS grant in 1988/89, information is available on sex, age at entry to higher education and age at time of study abroad.

Table 35: Sex of ERASMUS Students 1989/90 - by Country of Home Institution and Field of Study (percentage)

	Country of home institution							
	B		D		DK		E	
Field of study	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Humanities	63.5	36.5	77.2	22.8	66.0	34.0	73.0	27.0
Social science	53.5	46.5	44.2	55.8	54.5	45.5	47.2	52.8
Natural sciences/ Engineering	32.7	67.3	25.7	74.3	40.5	59.5	38.9	61.1
Other/Various	44.4	55.6	100.0				45.5	54.5
Total	50.4	49.6	49.4	50.6	52.2	47.8	56.8	43.2
(n)	(202)	(199)	(845)	(867)	(95)	(87)	(604)	(459)

Table 35 continued

	Country of home institution							
	F		G		I		IRL	
Field of Study	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Humanities	84.8	15.2	64.5	35.5	74.3	25.7	81.9	18.1
Social sciences	57.4	42.6	52.6	47.4	45.3	54.7	65.1	34.9
Natural sciences/ Engineering	31.9	68.1	41.2	58.8	42.3	57.7	37.1	62.9
Other/Various	82.1	17.9			30.0	70.0		100.0
Total	58.7	41.3	49.5	50.5	54.3	45.7	66.0	34.0
(n)	(991)	(696)	(96)	(98)	(733)	(617)	(128)	(66)

Table 35 continued

	Country of home institution									
	LUX		NL		P		UK		Total	
Field of Study	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Humanities		100.0	62.6	37.4	82.8	17.2	72.1	27.9	74.8	25.2
Social sc.	10.0	90.0	50.6	49.4	42.5	57.5	63.0	37.0	53.3	46.7
Natural sc./ Engineering	22.2	77.8	31.6	68.4	33.0	67.0	40.5	59.5	35.5	64.5
Other/Various			71.1	28.9	75.0	25.0	45.7	54.3	64.2	35.8
Total	14.3	85.7	50.6	49.4	45.3	54.7	60.7	39.3	55.3	44.7
(n)	(3)	(18)	(321)	(313)	(73)	(88)	(1283)	(832)	(5375)	(4340)

Altogether, 55.3% of ERASMUS grantees in 1988/89 were female, as Table 35 shows. The percentage of women was highest in the case of participants from Ireland (66%), United Kingdom (61%), and France (59%). On the other hand, there were relatively few women among students from Portugal (45%; 14% from Luxembourg).

This distribution of male and female students by country strongly reflects the fields of study chosen by the students in the respective countries. As Table 35 shows,

- 25% of ERASMUS grantees enrolled in the humanities (prior to the study abroad period) were male. It ranged from 37% in the case of Netherlands to 15% in the case of France.
- 47% of students enrolled in social sciences were male. It ranged from 58% in the case of Portugal to 35% in the case of Ireland.
- 64% of students enrolled in science and technology fields were male. This quota varied from 58% in the case of Italy (predominantly students in architecture) to 74% in the case of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The naming of the countries with lowest and highest quotas of male and female students in various fields should be read with caution, because the absolute numbers of students in certain fields in certain countries were too small to draw any reliable conclusions.

Without comparing student populations by field of study in all the EC countries in detail, however, it is safe to state that women were somewhat more strongly represented among ERASMUS grantees 1988/89 than among all students at institutions of higher education in the countries of the European Community. This also holds true if one takes into consideration the distribution by field of study.

The students who were awarded ERASMUS support for study abroad in 1988/89 were 19.7 years old on average when they began their studies at institutions of higher education. 60.8% were less than 20 years old when they first enrolled (26.0% were 19 years old, 27.3% 18 years old, and 7.5% even younger). As Table 36 shows, most of the remaining students (29.1%) were 20-22 years old when they began their studies. Only 6.6% were between 23 and 25 years old and only 3.5% were older than 25 years.

Table 36: 1988/89 ERASMUS Students' Age at Entry to Higher Education - by Country of Home Institution (percentage)

Country of home inst.	Age at beginning study				Total
	Up to 19 years	20 - 22	23 - 25	26 and above	
B	72.3	21.3	2.8	3.6	100.0
D	24.9	57.1	15.0	3.0	100.0
DK	23.4	51.5	19.8	5.4	100.0
E	75.2	20.5	2.6	1.7	100.0
F	66.9	29.3	2.3	1.5	100.0
G	46.8	16.8	23.2	13.2	100.0
I	62.4	28.1	5.8	3.7	100.0
IRL	84.4	8.6	4.3	2.7	100.0
LUX	100.0				100.0
NL	45.5	36.4		18.2	100.0
P	65.0	15.5	10.7	8.7	100.0
UK	78.1	14.6	3.0	4.3	100.0
Total (n)	60.8 (4695)	29.1 (2245)	6.6 (511)	3.5 (269)	100.0 (7720)

As can be seen in Table 37, the average age of ERASMUS grantees at the time when they first enrolled was

- less than 19 years old in Ireland,
- about 19 years old in France, Spain, the United Kingdom, and Belgium,
- about 20 years old in Portugal and Italy,
- about 21 years old or more in the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark, Greece, and the Netherlands.

The age at the time of going abroad with the support of the ERASMUS scheme - in addition to the different patterns of age at entry to university - also reflects the timing of the study abroad period in the overall course programme. Therefore, the average periods of study prior to the stay in another EC country supported by the ERASMUS scheme, which were discussed in detail in section 3.3 are repeated here. As already discussed above, ERASMUS grantees completed about 2.8 years of study on average before their study abroad period. The average length of prior studies varied substantially: between about two years in the case of the United Kingdom (1.8), Ireland (2.3) and France (2.6 years) on the one hand, and on the other almost four years in the case of Spain (3.8). Thus, by and large, one can say that late entry age and a long period of study prior to study abroad are correlated, which leads to an even higher dispersion of the average age by country at the time of study abroad.

The average age at the start of study abroad in another EC country supported by the ERASMUS scheme was 22.7 years. It was

- about 21 years for students from Ireland and the United Kingdom;

- about 22 years for students from France;
- almost 23 years for students from Belgium and Spain;
- about 23 1/2 to 24 years for students from the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy;
- somewhat older than 24 years for students from Greece and Portugal; and
- more than 25 years in the case of students from Denmark.

Table 37: Age at Entry to Higher Education, Years of Study Prior to Period Abroad and Age While Abroad 1988/89 - by Country of Home Institution (mean)

Country of home institution	Age at entry to higher education	Years of study prior to study abroad period	Age while abroad
IRL	18.5	2.3	20.9
E	18.9	3.8	22.7
F	19.1	2.6	21.8
B	19.3	3.3	22.7
UK	19.3	1.8	21.2
I	19.9	3.6	23.7
P	20.3	3.5	24.5
D	20.9	2.8	23.7
NL	21.3	3.7	23.6
DK	21.5	3.7	25.3
G	21.5	2.7	24.3
Total	19.7	2.8	22.7

Table 38: ERASMUS Stundents' Age at Time of Study Abroad 1988/89 - by Country of Home Institution (percentage)

Country of home instit.	Age at time of study abroad									Total	
	Up to 18 years	19 years	20 years	21 years	22 years	23 years	24 years	25 years	26 years and above		All 18-25 years
B	.5	2.0	5.6	21.2	32.6	17.9	9.3	4.3	6.6	100.0	93.4
D	.1	.7	3.5	11.5	19.2	18.4	13.7	13.4	19.4	100.0	80.6
DK				3.9	9.9	15.5	17.1	17.1	36.5	100.0	63.5
E	1.4	3.5	7.3	14.8	25.5	21.3	10.1	7.4	8.6	100.0	91.4
F	1.6	6.5	17.8	23.9	22.9	14.6	6.0	2.4	4.3	100.0	95.7
G		1.0	3.1	12.4	14.0	28.5	8.8	9.8	22.3	100.0	77.7
I		2.0	4.6	14.8	17.5	19.8	14.3	9.1	17.9	100.0	82.1
IRL	3.2	25.7	30.5	15.5	6.4	7.5	3.2	3.7	4.3	100.0	95.7
LUX			5.3	10.5	31.6	10.5	26.3	10.5	5.3	100.0	94.7
NL		.7	3.7	15.6	23.3	18.3	12.9	9.2	16.3	100.0	83.7
P		.8	4.5	14.3	24.1	12.0	10.5	7.5	26.3	100.0	73.7
UK	6.5	11.6	36.1	22.8	8.4	3.9	2.5	1.9	6.4	100.0	93.6
Total (n)	2.0 (178)	5.2 (464)	14.5 (1289)	17.6 (1564)	18.0 (1601)	14.7 (1312)	9.1 (809)	6.8 (606)	12.1 (1076)	100.0 (8899)	87.9 (7822)

As Table 38 shows, 87.9% of ERASMUS grantees 1988/89 were 18-25 years old when they went abroad and were thus within the typical age group targeted by this support scheme. Typically, ERASMUS recipients 1988/89 were 20-23 years old (64.8%); 7.2% were younger. 15.9% were between 24-25 years old and 12.1% older than 25 years. The percentage older than 23 years varies from 11% in the case of the United Kingdom to 71% in the case of Denmark.

4. ERASMUS Grants

Information on the type of ERASMUS grants received in 1988/89 was available for 83.5% of the students included in this survey. According to the responses provided (see Tables 39 and 40), 74.5% of the ERASMUS grantees received support for subsistence while staying abroad, 68.2% for travel from and to the host country, 23.4% for foreign language preparation. In 16.5% of cases the type of grant was not specified.

Table 39: Proportion of ERASMUS Students Receiving Various Types of Grant 1988/89 - by Country of Home Institution (percentage of students; absolute numbers in brackets)

	Country of home institution												Total
	B	D	DK	E	F	G	I	IRL	LUX	NL	P	UK	
Language preparation	1.7 (7)	16.6 (285)	17.6 (33)	17.2 (183)	14.2 (249)	.0 (0)	24.5 (337)	13.0 (25)	.0 (0)	99.7 (662)	18.0 (29)	23.6 (511)	23.4 (2321)
Travel	22.8 (92)	34.4 (589)	90.4 (169)	66.0 (702)	69.5 (1219)	.0 (0)	83.5 (1148)	61.7 (119)	.0 (0)	100.0 (664)	81.4 (131)	88.7 (1918)	68.2 (6751)
Subsistence	18.9 (76)	85.6 (1467)	79.7 (149)	73.4 (781)	53.0 (930)	.0 (0)	82.3 (1132)	43.0 (83)	.0 (0)	100.0 (664)	90.7 (146)	89.8 (1942)	74.5 (7370)
Unspecified	77.2 (311)	10.4 (178)	2.7 (5)	16.3 (173)	22.3 (391)	100.0 (191)	14.9 (205)	38.3 (74)	100.0 (30)	.0 (0)	5.6 (9)	3.0 (64)	16.5 (1631)
Total	120.6 (403)	147.0 (1714)	190.4 (187)	172.8 (1064)	159.0 (1754)	100.0 (191)	205.2 (1375)	156.0 (193)	100.0 (30)	299.7 (664)	195.7 (161)	205.1 (2162)	182.6 (9898)

Table 40: Proportion of ERASMUS Students Receiving Various Types of Grant 1988/89 by Host Country (percentage of students; absolute numbers in brackets)

	Host country											Total
	B	D	DK	E	F	G	I	IRL	NL	P	UK	
Language preparation	35.7 (125)	26.3 (391)	29.4 (32)	30.5 (277)	21.3 (535)	17.0 (16)	26.9 (178)	18.0 (47)	19.4 (113)	29.3 (43)	20.3 (549)	23.5 (2306)
Travel	70.9 (248)	74.6 (1109)	83.5 (91)	70.5 (641)	70.9 (1782)	89.4 (84)	72.9 (482)	65.9 (172)	59.4 (345)	74.8 (110)	61.2 (1658)	68.5 (6722)
Subsistence	71.4 (250)	71.5 (1062)	56.9 (62)	73.7 (670)	82.1 (2065)	87.2 (82)	76.9 (508)	79.7 (208)	67.5 (392)	59.2 (87)	72.1 (1952)	74.7 (7338)
Unspecified	21.4 (75)	18.4 (273)	15.6 (17)	12.0 (109)	12.5 (315)	5.3 (5)	12.6 (83)	13.8 (36)	24.8 (144)	14.3 (21)	18.8 (508)	16.2 (1586)
Total	199.4 (350)	190.8 (1486)	185.3 (109)	186.7 (909)	186.8 (2514)	198.9 (94)	189.3 (661)	177.4 (261)	171.1 (581)	177.6 (147)	172.3 (2708)	182.8 (9820)

If we combine support for travel, subsistence and language preparation, we note that of all those students from whom information was available

- 50.1% received support for travel and subsistence,
- 21.1% for all three purposes,

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- 14.3% for subsistence abroad only,
- 7.5% for travel only,
- 3.4% for language preparation and subsistence,
- 2.7% for travel and language preparation only,
- 0.6% for language preparation only.

Assuming that a grant not specified in its purpose includes as a rule support both for travel and for subsistence abroad we note that 25% of French, 19% of Irish and 18% of Danish students did not receive support for subsistence abroad.

Data on support for language preparation is somewhat confused by the decision of the Dutch NGAA to name language preparation, travel and subsistence as the purpose of the grant irrespective of the actual use at the individual departments. As far as the other countries are concerned, almost a quarter of students from British and Italian institutions of higher education received specific support for language preparation, whereas no or only a few students from institutions in Greece, Luxembourg and Belgium were supported for that purpose.

The average amount provided for each ERASMUS grantee was 1,127 ECU. Altogether, the statistics indicate that relatively low average income levels in the country of the home institution of higher education or other specific national policies for the distribution of ERASMUS support seemed to have played a more important role than living costs in the respective host country, the distance between the home and host country or other factors. For example,

- the average support by home country varied much more (647 to 1,669 ECU) than by host country (961 to 1,336 ECU), as Tables 41 and 42 show;
- more than 1,600 ECU on average were provided in the case of students from Portugal and more than 1,500 ECU on average in the case of students from Italy and Greece. Thus, of the countries in which the highest sums per student were provided, two were among the poorest EC countries (Portugal and Greece). On the other hand, the support for Irish students was distributed to a relatively large number of recipients who therefore received the smallest average amount: 647 ECU.

As most students received subsistence support, one might expect a certain degree of difference in the allowance according to the period spent abroad. This turns out to be true on average, as Chart 1 shows. Students going abroad for three months received 855 ECU on average and those nine months 1,428 ECU on average. We could infer from this data that ERASMUS students on average receive about 600 ECU for travel and language preparation and in addition

slightly less than 100 ECU per month abroad.

Table 41: Average Amount of ERASMUS Grant Received by Students 1988/89 - by Country of Home Institution and by Duration of the Study Period Abroad (mean in ECU)

Country of home institution	Duration					Total
	1 - 2 months	3 months	4 - 6 months	7 - 12 months	13 months and more	
B	.	673	897	1776	.	884
D	548	806	1175	1809	1002	1348
DK	1104	807	1124	1290	800	1071
E	1196	1057	1321	1942	.	1381
F	521	591	756	1154	1396	895
G	.	978	1622	2762	.	1545
I	841	1112	1679	2634	.	1510
IRL	350	649	795	615	484	647
LUX	1036	921	1497	2303	.	1382
NL	365	584	695	861	1120	669
P	.	1217	1689	2561	.	1669
UK	618	753	778	1199	1092	917
Total	644	855	1076	1503	1157	1125

Table 42: Average Amount of ERASMUS Grant Received by Students 1988/89 - by Host Country and Duration of the Study Period Abroad (mean in ECU)

Host Country	Duration					Total
	1 - 2 months	3 months	4 - 6 months	7 - 12 months	13 months and more	
B	410	914	987	1300	.	991
D	684	874	942	1424	1266	1075
DK	.	986	1213	2285	.	1138
E	1011	834	1068	1402	1108	1076
F	662	902	1087	1601	1070	1224
G	.	1072	1530	2572	.	1336
I	585	875	1120	1615	.	1122
IRL	691	912	1173	1462	777	1202
NL	459	882	1069	1791	.	1038
P	460	682	1081	1709	.	961
UK	767	785	1110	1420	1173	1099
Total	658	853	1072	1499	1157	1123

There are substantial variations, however, according to country. Again we note a more consistent pattern according to country of home institution than according to host country. As regards country of home institution, the data suggests that

- about the same amount of support was distributed on average, regardless of the duration of the period abroad, in Ireland, where all students received a low grant. Also the awards for Danish and British students varied less than 100 ECU more for each additional month;
- students from France received about 100 ECU more for each additional month abroad and Spanish as well as German students about 150 ECU;
- students from Belgium received substantial support according to the duration

of the study period abroad (about 200 ECU per month) only if the study period abroad was longer than six months;

- substantial differences in the amount provided according to the duration of study abroad are notable in the cases of Portugal (about 200 ECU per additional month), Italy (about 250 ECU per additional month) as well as Greece (about 300 ECU per additional month).

Chart 1: Average Amount of ERASMUS Grant Received by Students 1988/89 - by Duration of the Study Period Abroad (mean in ECU)

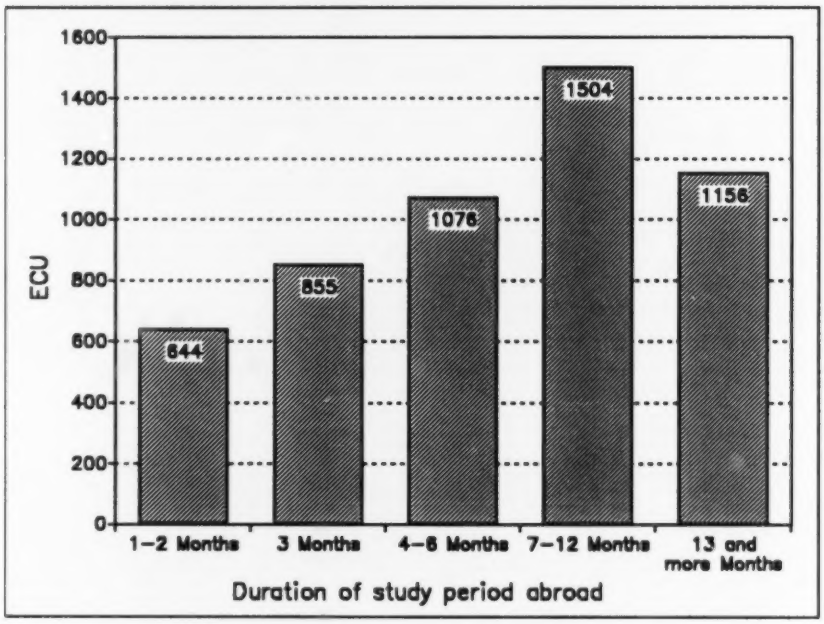

Table 43 compares the percentages of ERASMUS student grant allocation made to each Member State, the percentage of students being awarded grants and the average amount awarded for each student in 1988/89 by country of the home institution of higher education. In addition, the percentages of the 18-25 year olds and the percentages of all higher education students are provided in Table 43; these ratios played a substantial role in the distribution of ERASMUS grants.

Table 43 shows that

- the proportion of Irish grant recipients was much higher than that of the student mobility grant quota for Irish students. This resulted in the lowest average grant per student of all member states.
- The percentage of Belgian and Dutch students among all ERASMUS grantees

in 1988/89 was somewhat higher than the percentage of grant support for these countries. Correspondingly, the mean amount for each student was lower than the average of all countries of the European Community.

- In the cases of France, the United Kingdom, Spain, the Federal Republic of Germany and Denmark, the percentage of ERASMUS grant support did not deviate substantially from the percentage of grantees.
- The proportion of the student mobility grant budget alloted to Italy was somewhat higher than the proportion of Italians among all grantees.
- The percentage of the student mobility grant budget alloted to Greece, Portugal and Luxembourg was more than twice as high as the percentage of ERASMUS-supported students from these countries.

Table 43: ERASMUS Grants Awarded and Grantees in 1988/89 by Country of Home Institution as Compared to the Proportion of 18-25 Years Olds and of All Students in Higher Education

Country of home institution	Grant support %	Average amount per student (ECU)	Grantees %	18-25-year-olds (1988) %	All HE stud. (1988/89) %
F.R. of Germany	20.8	1,347	17.2	19.8	21.3
Italy	17.1	1,506	14.0	17.9	16.1
France	17.1	895	17.9	16.0	19.3
United Kingdom	15.9	917	21.8	17.5	14.2
Spain	12.6	1,394	10.7	12.3	13.5
Netherlands	5.1	667	6.7	4.8	5.4
Belgium	3.0	892	4.0	2.9	3.3
Greece	2.6	1,545	2.0	2.8	2.6
Portugal	2.4	1,669	1.6	3.2	1.7
Denmark	1.6	1,071	1.9	1.5	1.6
Ireland	0.9	648	2.0	1.1	1.0
Luxembourg	0.8	1,620	0.3	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	1,127	100.0	100.0	100.0

The distribution of grant support in 1988/89 to the respective countries is largely based on the number of 18-25 years olds and the number of students in institutions of higher education in each country, although this is modified further to reflect travel costs and differences in costs of living. Additionally, national distribution policies played a striking role in the case of Ireland, for example, where a decision was made to support a relatively large number of students with a relatively low average grant (it actually corresponded to only 58% of the amount ERASMUS-supported students from all countries received on average).

5. "Free Movers"

As a rule, ERASMUS student mobility grants are awarded to students enrolled prior to the study period abroad and during the study period abroad at departments participating in Inter-University Cooperation Programmes. Since 1988/89, however, a limited number of awards are open in certain Member States to other students who apply to their respective national agencies (NGAAs).

Table 44: Free Movers Among ERASMUS Students 1988/89 - by Country of Home Institution (percentage; absolute numbers in brackets)

Country of home instit.	Type of student			Total
	ICP	Free mover	Not applicable	
B	99.0 4.3 (399)		1.0 5.2 (4)	100.0 4.1 (403)
D	99.4 18.2 (1704)		.6 14.3 (11)	100.0 17.2 (1715)
DK	62.6 1.3 (117)	34.8 12.7 (65)	2.7 6.5 (5)	100.0 1.9 (187)
E	98.0 11.1 (1043)	2.0 4.1 (21)		100.0 10.7 (1064)
F	97.5 18.5 (1735)	1.0 3.5 (18)	1.5 33.8 (26)	100.0 17.9 (1779)
G	82.0 1.7 (159)	18.0 6.8 (35)		100.0 2.0 (194)
I	76.7 11.4 (1066)	23.3 63.4 (324)		100.0 14.0 (1390)
IRL	100.0 2.1 (194)			100.0 2.0 (194)
LUX			100.0 40.3 (31)	100.0 .3 (31)
NL	95.6 6.8 (634)	4.4 5.7 (29)		100.0 6.7 (663)
P	92.5 1.6 (149)	7.5 2.3 (12)		100.0 1.6 (161)
UK	99.7 23.1 (2157)	.3 1.4 (7)		100.0 21.8 (2164)
Total (n)	94.1 100.0 (9357)	5.1 100.0 (511)	.8 100.0 (77)	100.0 100.0 (9945)

As Table 44 shows, 5% percent of the ERASMUS-supported students in 1988/89 were "free movers". Almost two thirds of the free movers were from Italy (324). The remaining were from Denmark (65), Greece (35), the Netherlands (29), Spain (21), France (18), Portugal (12) and the United Kingdom (7). No "free movers" were reported for Belgium, Germany, Ireland and Luxembourg; however, the status of some students was not identifiable; so we assume that nearly all Luxembourgois students were "free movers".

Table 45: Host Country of Free Movers and ICP Students among ERASMUS Students 1988/89 - by Country of Home Institution (percentage; absolute numbers in brackets)

	Country of home institution						Total		
	DK		G		I				
	Type of student		Type of student		Type of student		Type of student		All
Host Country	ICP	Free mover	ICP	Free mover	ICP	Free mover	ICP	Free mover	
B	3.3 (4)	3.1 (2)	5.1 (8)	11.4 (4)	7.9 (84)	5.6 (16)	3.5 (325)	6.2 (29)	3.6 (354)
D	6.6 (8)	15.4 (10)	23.4 (37)	14.3 (5)	11.3 (120)	25.3 (73)	14.7 (1382)	22.9 (107)	15.1 (1489)
DK	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	3.8 (6)	.0 (0)	.8 (9)	.3 (1)	1.1 (105)	.9 (4)	1.1 (109)
E	9.0 (11)	7.7 (5)	1.3 (2)	.0 (0)	11.8 (126)	6.6 (19)	9.4 (888)	5.3 (25)	9.3 (913)
F	9.8 (12)	41.5 (27)	27.2 (43)	11.4 (4)	22.1 (236)	33.3 (96)	25.3 (2379)	29.9 (140)	25.5 (2519)
G	.8 (1)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	2.8 (30)	1.4 (4)	1.1 (103)	.9 (4)	1.1 (107)
I	6.6 (8)	9.2 (6)	3.8 (6)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	6.9 (644)	3.6 (17)	6.7 (661)
IRL	5.7 (7)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	2.9 (31)	4.5 (13)	2.6 (248)	2.8 (13)	2.6 (261)
NL	9.8 (12)	3.1 (2)	5.7 (9)	5.7 (2)	8.3 (89)	3.1 (9)	6.0 (564)	3.8 (18)	5.9 (582)
P	4.1 (5)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	2.0 (21)	.0 (0)	1.6 (147)	.0 (0)	1.5 (147)
UK	44.3 (54)	20.0 (13)	29.7 (47)	57.1 (20)	30.0 (320)	19.8 (57)	27.8 (2614)	23.7 (111)	27.6 (2725)
Total (n)	100.0 (122)	100.0 (65)	100.0 (158)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (1066)	100.0 (288)	100.0 (9399)	100.0 (468)	100.0 (9867)

The proportion of "free movers" to all students supported was highest for Denmark (35%), Italy (23%), Greece (18%) and Portugal (8%). All other countries (except Luxembourg, cf. above) made little use of this mode of support.

According to fields of study, the proportion of free movers was highest in

- medicine/health sciences (19%),
- humanities (15%), and
- architecture (11%).

Table 46: Field of Study of Free Movers and ICP Students Among ERASMUS Students 1988/89 - by Country of Home Institution (percentage; absolute numbers in brackets)

	Country of home institution						Total		
	DK		G		I				
	Type of student		Type of student		Type of student		Type of student		All
Field of study	Icp	Free mover	Icp	Free mover	Icp	Free mover	Icp	Free mover	
Agriculture	4.3 (5)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	1.7 (18)	2.8 (8)	1.6 (147)	2.8 (13)	1.6 (160)
Architecture	5.1 (6)	10.8 (7)	1.9 (3)	.0 (0)	10.3 (110)	10.4 (30)	3.1 (288)	7.8 (37)	3.3 (325)
Art and design	.0 (0)	7.7 (5)	.0 (0)	2.9 (1)	2.2 (23)	.3 (1)	3.1 (289)	2.1 (10)	3.0 (299)
Business	6.8 (8)	9.2 (6)	8.2 (13)	8.6 (3)	9.5 (101)	.0 (0)	26.7 (2518)	2.3 (11)	25.6 (2529)
Education	5.1 (6)	.0 (0)	5.0 (8)	2.9 (1)	.8 (9)	.7 (2)	1.3 (121)	1.1 (5)	1.3 (126)
Engineering	18.8 (22)	1.5 (1)	13.8 (22)	20.0 (7)	1.2 (13)	3.1 (9)	7.6 (712)	4.7 (22)	7.4 (734)
Geography	13.7 (16)	3.1 (2)	6.3 (10)	.0 (0)	.8 (9)	.7 (2)	2.1 (200)	1.5 (7)	2.1 (207)
Humanities	1.7 (2)	7.7 (5)	7.5 (12)	.0 (0)	5.7 (61)	12.8 (37)	3.1 (295)	10.8 (51)	3.5 (346)
Languages	22.2 (26)	13.8 (9)	4.4 (7)	5.7 (2)	23.1 (246)	30.9 (89)	21.6 (2032)	22.9 (108)	21.6 (2140)
Law	4.3 (5)	3.1 (2)	27.0 (43)	5.7 (2)	9.2 (98)	5.2 (15)	9.3 (873)	4.7 (22)	9.1 (895)
Mathematics	.9 (1)	.0 (0)	3.8 (6)	.0 (0)	2.7 (29)	1.4 (4)	2.6 (249)	1.7 (8)	2.6 (257)
Medical sciences	6.0 (7)	4.6 (3)	8.8 (14)	22.9 (8)	7.1 (76)	12.5 (36)	2.7 (252)	12.5 (59)	3.1 (311)
Natural sciences	1.7 (2)	3.1 (2)	5.7 (9)	17.1 (6)	4.9 (52)	4.9 (14)	5.4 (509)	7.8 (37)	5.5 (546)
Social sciences	9.4 (11)	35.4 (23)	6.3 (10)	14.3 (5)	19.6 (209)	14.2 (41)	7.9 (744)	17.2 (81)	8.3 (825)
Communication	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	1.3 (2)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.1 (14)	.0 (0)	.1 (14)
Other areas	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.4 (41)	.2 (1)	.4 (42)
Various	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.0 (0)	.9 (10)	.0 (0)	1.4 (131)	.0 (0)	1.3 (131)
Total (n)	100.0 (117)	100.0 (65)	100.0 (159)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (1064)	100.0 (288)	100.0 (9415)	100.0 (472)	100.0 (9887)

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The proportion of "free movers" was high in those fields in which the absolute number of ERASMUS-students was low.

Tables 45 and 46 show the distribution according to host country and according to field of study of the "free movers" from Denmark, Greece and Italy, i.e. countries providing high proportions of free movers. The findings do not suggest that the support for free movers has certain host countries in mind. As far as field composition is concerned, the fields most often represented among free movers are also strongly represented among all ERASMUS-supported students of the three countries. This notwithstanding, this data regarding these countries confirms as well that support for free movers was more often provided for students in fields not frequently represented in ICPs.

6. Comparison between the 1987/88 and 1988/89 Students

6.1 Size of Programmes

The number of *participating departments per ICP* was slightly higher in 1988/89 than in the preceding year. The average increased from 2.81 to 2.94, whereas the proportion of programmes with only two participating departments declined from 65.2% to 60.2%. The number of actual "flows" between participating departments even increased by about one fifth - from 2.58 to 3.06 on average.

The increased "size" of ICPs, as far as the number of partner institutions involved and the number of "flows" among them are concerned, was not visible in the applications. Rather, the 1988/89 ICPs "lost" less partners between the application and the actual exchange: whereas 25% of departments named in the successful applications in 1987/88 neither sent nor received students, the respective figure was only 18% in 1988/89.

Also, reciprocity of student exchange increased somewhat. In 1988/89, the proportion of participating departments which both sent and received students, was 53.5% as compared to 48.0% in the preceding year. Correspondingly, the proportions of departments only receiving students (from 28.3% to 25.4%) and only sending students (from 23.7% to 21.1%) declined from the first to the second ERASMUS year.

The size of ICPs, however, declined slightly in terms of the *number of students actually participating in each ICP*. In 1988/89,

- the number of students per ICP was 10.5 on average as compared to 11.1 in the preceding year;
- the number of students per sending departmental unit was 4.8 as compared to 5.5 in the preceding year. Whereas the number of all departments sending students tripled, the number of those sending more than 25 students only doubled;
- the average number of students per flow was 3.4 as compared to 4.3 in the preceding year. More than three students each were sent jointly to the same partner department in 36% of the cases in 1987/88, the respective proportion dropped to 30% in 1988/89.

In the second year of the ERASMUS programme, the number of the participating departments more than tripled, and the number of institutions of higher

education involved was about 50% higher than that involved in the initial year. Thus, the average *number of participating departments per university* more than doubled: it increased from 1.94 to 4.17.

Also, *the average number of ERASMUS-supported students per university* involved increased substantially. The respective average figure was 7.8 in 1987/88 and 14.8 in 1988/89.

6.2 Home and Host Country

The percentage of students from British, French, German, and Irish universities among all students awarded ERASMUS grants was lower in 1988/89 than in the preceding year. The percentage of students from Danish universities remained constant, whereas that of the remaining countries was higher in 1988/89 than in the preceding year. This reflects, in part, the concern of the commission to ensure a more balanced representation of student flows among the Member States.

Similarly, the percentage of participating British, French, German, and Irish departments was lower in 1988/89 than in the preceding year. The percentage of participating departments from Denmark, Belgium and Greece remained about the same, whereas the respective percentage of Italian, Spanish, Dutch, and Portuguese departments increased.

In comparing the proportions of students by country of the home institution to those of the 18-25 years old and of all higher education students of the respective countries, we note a more *representative distribution* of ERASMUS awards in 1988/89 than in the preceding year. There are exceptions though: the proportion of ERASMUS-supported students from German institutions of higher education in 1987/88 was more or less representative, but it declined in the subsequent year. In contrast, the proportion of students from Dutch institutions was about representative in the first year, but increased subsequently. Students from Belgian universities were under-represented in the first year of the ERASMUS programme but over-represented in the subsequent year.

It might be added here that the distribution of *ICP coordinators* by country differed to a lesser extent from that of the distribution of participating departments and from that of students in 1988/89 than in the preceding year. In both years, Belgium was over-represented among the coordinators, though to a lesser extent in 1988/89.

As regards *host country*, we note a similar direction of changes from 1987/88 to 1988/89 as we noted regarding home country. Changes regarding host country, however, were smaller and less consistent. British, German, and Italian universities hosted a smaller proportion of ERASMUS students in 1988/89 than they did in the preceding year, whereas French, Danish, and Irish universities hosted about the same proportion of ERASMUS students in both years. Belgium, the Netherlands, and Portugal more than doubled their share of hosting students, and also Spain and Greece hosted a larger proportion in 1988/89 than in the preceding year.

In comparing the ratio of students received to those sent abroad, we note a somewhat better balance in 1988/89 than in the preceding year. There are some countries, however, in which the ratio became more imbalanced: in comparison to the proportion of the 18-25 years old and the number of all higher education students, Irish, British, and French universities hosted an overproportionate number of ERASMUS students both in 1987/88 and 1988/89. In 1988/89, also Belgium and the Netherlands hosted an overproportionate number of ERASMUS students, if the proportion of persons in the respective age group and the number of all students are taken as criteria. The latter two countries, however, also hosted in 1988/89, as in the preceding year, fewer ERASMUS students than they sent abroad.

6.3 Field of Study

Students from business studies remained the largest group among ERASMUS-supported students, but their proportion declined from 42.0% in 1987/88 to 25.6% in 1988/89. Students in law (9.1% in 1988/89 as compared to 7.3% in the preceding year) and social sciences (8.3% as compared to 4.8%), in third and fourth place, had increased their proportion and surpassed engineering (7.4% as compared to 7.5% in the preceding year). By and large, the majority of fields with low numbers of students in 1987/88 increased substantially in 1988/89, for example mathematics, medicine/health sciences, humanities, and architecture. No increase of the proportion, however, could be noted in two areas generally underrepresented, namelely education and arts.

Business studies also declined among the ICPs awarded ERASMUS support, from 17.4% in 1987/88 to 10.6% in the 1988/89, thus losing second place - foreign languages were most strongly represented among ICPs in both years (22.5% and 21.0%) - to engineering (13.3% and 13.4% of all ICPs respectively). The average number of students per ICP did not change substantially in all three

fields (26.7 and 27.1 in business studies, 9.6 and 10.7 in foreign languages, and 6.2 and 6.0 in engineering).

No general trend can be observed as regards the average number of students per ICP. Besides, the range of average numbers of students per sending institution somewhat narrowed from 1987/88 to 1988/89. For example, the average number of business studies, the largest sending units, declined from 12.2 to 10.8, whereas those in natural sciences, the smallest sending units, increased from 2.5 to 2.8.

6.4 Timing of Study Period Abroad and Age

ERASMUS-supported students in 1988/89 had on average completed 2.8 years of study before they went abroad as compared to 2.4 years of the ERASMUS-supported students in the preceding academic year. The age at the time they went abroad differed even more. It was 22.7 years on average in 1988/89 as compared to 22.0 years in 1987/88. Available data show that the 1987/88 ERASMUS students had been 19.5 years on average at the time they began their studies as compared to 19.7 years in the case of the 1988/89 ERASMUS students (as the sources do not supply exact months, the means do not match exactly).

The increase of students going abroad at a relatively later stage is due to the fact that the proportion of ERASMUS students from those countries in which students go abroad at a late stage increased. An examination of changes by country of home institution shows that the period of prior study was not significantly longer for students from any country, whereas it was shorter for students from Greek (2.7 years as compared to 4.6 years) and from Portuguese universities (3.5 years as compared to 4.9 years), i.e. the two countries where the number of students in 1987/88 still had been exceptionally small.

The average age of the students at the start of the study abroad period ranged from about 21 years (Ireland) to more than 25 years (Denmark) in 1988/89. In the preceding year, the highest average age was 28 years in the case of the (few) Portuguese students.

6.5 Duration of the Study Period Abroad

In 1988/89, a period abroad of less than three months turned out to be an exception. Whereas 7.5% of the 1987/88 ERASMUS-students had been abroad for a very short period, this proportion was only 0.8% in 1988/89. Similarly, the number of students going abroad for more than one year in the framework of an

ERASMUS exchange programme declined from 6.4% to 2.9%, because the absolute number of ICPs requiring longer periods abroad than one year hardly increased. Obviously, exceptions were made less frequently from the general model in decisions taken by the Commission in 1988/89 than in the initial year.

In 1988/89, the proportion of ERASMUS-supported students going abroad for more than half a year declined to 31.0% from 42.6% in the preceding year. Instead, a period between 4 and 6 months became the most common pattern (36.8% as compared to 26.7% in the preceding year). This shift reflects substantial increase of ERASMUS students from those countries in which the participating departments send their students abroad for relatively short periods; also the proportion of students from business studies - most of whom go abroad for a relatively long period - was smaller in 1988/89 than in the preceding year. Altogether, we note that the range of average periods of stay abroad by home country was much smaller in 1988/89 than in the preceding year. In 1987/88, the proportion of students going abroad for more than 6 months ranged from 0% (Denmark) to 80% (Ireland), in 1988/89 from 9% (Belgium) to 63% (Ireland). The same was true regarding field of study: the proportion of those going abroad for more than 6 months ranged from 1% (architecture) to more than 50% (in business studies and social sciences) in 1987/88, whereas the maximum was slightly more than 40% (in engineering and business studies) in 1988/89.

6.6 Gender of Participating Students

In 1988/89, 55.3% of the ERASMUS-grantees were female, i.e. slightly more than in 1987/88 (53.8%). The composition in the major groups of fields of study did not change substantially.

6.7 ERASMUS Grants

According to the data sheets returned by the universities to the NGAAs and eventually to the ERASMUS Bureau, the average amount provided to the ERASMUS grantees in 1988/89 was 1,172 ECU, i.e. substantially higher than in the preceding year (677 ECU). In 1988/89, the range of average support according to country of home university (648 to 1,669 ECU) was smaller than in the preceding year (360 to 1,514 ECU).

In 1988/89, the actual sums awarded varied more strongly according to the duration of the study period abroad than they did in 1987/88. This was true for most home countries.

In 1988/89, the proportion of the total amount of ERASMUS grant for students according to home country matched more closely the respective proportions of 18-25 years old and of all students at institutions of higher education than it did in 1987/88.

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1. **Student Mobility within ERASMUS 1987/88 - A Statistical Survey**

   U. Teichler, F. Maiworm, W. Steube
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   Contact:
   Prof. Ulrich TEICHLER, Wissenschaftliches Zentrum für Berufs- und Hochschulforschung, Gesamthochschule Kassel, Henschelstraße 4, D-3500 Kassel, Tel.: 49-561-804 2415, Fax: 49-561-804 3301

2. **L'amélioration de la préparation linguistique et socioculturelle des étudiants ERASMUS**

   G. Baumgratz-Gangl, N. Deyson, G. Kloss
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   Dr. Gisela BAUMGRATZ-GANGL, Unité langues pour la coopération en Europe (ULCE), Institut européen d'éducation et de politique sociale, c/o Université de Paris IX-Dauphine, Place du Maréchal de Lattre de Tassigny, F-75116 Paris; Tel.: 33-1-47.27.06.41 / 45.05.14.10, poste 3000, Fax: 33-1-45.53.81.34

3. **Recognition: A Typological Overview of Recognition Issues Arising in Temporary Study Abroad**

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4. **Untersuchung über die Beteiligung der Medizin im ERASMUS-Programm (Study on the Participation of Medicine in ERASMUS)**

   In German with an English summary

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   Contact:
   A.T.E.E. - Association for Teacher Education in Europe, rue de la Concorde 51, B-1050 Bruxelles. Tel.: 32-2-512 1734 / Fax: 32-2-512 3265

6. **Les obstacles à la participation au programme ERASMUS dans le domaine de l'art et du design**

   P. Kuentz
   Strasbourg, July 1989.

   Contact:
   Prof. Pierre KUENTZ, Ecole des Arts Decoratifs, 1 rue de l'Académie, F-6700 Strasbourg; Tel.: 33-88-353858

7. **ERASMUS et les arts du spectacle (musique, théâtre, danse)**

   D. Barriolade
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   Contact:
   Directeur de Projets Denise Barriolade, EUROCREATION, L'agence française des jeunes créateurs européens, 3 rue Debelleyme, F-75003 Paris; Tel.: 33-1-48047879 / Fax: 33-1-40299246

8. **Comparative Evaluation of ERASMUS ICPs in the Subject Areas of Business Management, Chemistry, History**

   Prof. A. Monasta
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   Contact:
   Prof. Attilio MONASTA, Università degli Studi di Firenze, Facoltà di Magistero, Dipartemento di Scienze dell' Educazione, Via Cavour, 82, I-50129 Firenze; Tel.: 39-55-2757751/2757761

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11. **La coopération inter-universitaire dans les sciences agronomiques, ERASMUS 1978/88 - 1990/91**

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